Parks in Germanthe German Tribune

is Germany a country of parks as well? indeed it is. There is the magnificent Englischer Garten in Munich, the biossoming gardens around the river Alster in Hamburg, the flower beds of the German Federal Garden Show in the capital, Bonn, situated on the Rhine, and over a thousand other parks including whole forests. Again and again the landscape thickens to a park. Where a park

transcends the borders of a town and takes over the woody hills both architects and gardeners sall with the wind. A good example is the Gruga Park in Essen, in the Ruhr area: It was laid out in 1929 and comprises waterworks, a botanic garden and exhibition halls. Or the Wilhelmshoehe mountain park at Kassel; in its midst is the residence built in 1786 which was temporarily

occupied by Napoleon II () Ludwigsburg on the Neckry larg. 2 August 1981 baroque palace and park and place. Year - No. 998 - By air fairy-tale garden. The benth on the Island of Mainaumi: Constance, on the other ham a different kind: here the & Count Bernadotte looks aller gardens with Mediterranean tation. Why not make a torn the parks of Germany?

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

ISSN 0016-8858

Ottawa's spirit of conciliation conciliatory note, perhaps in-

after all the fireside chats and oth in the open air and at the

all seven leaders of the major dustrialised countries, satisas arguably a foregone conclu-

are had no choice but to prothe summit a success it failed to up with clear evidence of headway. loint declaration listing 38 points d or were diametrically opposed

ise of schieving in common what vidual sovernments had failed to do: ing unemployment, reducing inand converting anxiety into con-

Western leaders were agreed that ent need not in itself be a dis-

IN THIS ISSUE row keeps hammering away

at at it was doing 60 years ago with ban on rapid-check ess opens floodgates sylum saekers EARCH mty of space for bone call DREN iming rhythm and melody

The summit business, while attracpublicity, has grown more honest.

was not, however, because the leahad, in sagacious self-restraint, to realise that hundreds of milof households and factories cannot Mescribed confidence and growth by free, as it were.

d Ottawa they were no longer able to at a common denominator, differos of opinion having srisen on mat-tel principle.

of pragmatists with a common bag tonomic policy tricks who differed the on which approach was most

DELISCIFIED by the newcomers to the economic ther felt market forces were best to bring about economic recovery.

powers of private enterprise and felt the state was best advised to steer clear of

It would, they claimed, be more suitably employed in pruning welfare expenditure and maintaining high interest rates to fight inflation.

President Mitterrand of France, in contrast, plans to leave no stone unturned to make sure that the state and nationalised major companies create jobs, ensure greater social justice and implement industrial democracy.

There is no conceivable compromise between these two outlooks. Neither can dispense with the principal tools in its kit. Mr. Reagan cannot forgo high interest rates, M. Mitterrand cannot forgo state

Even so, the Ottawa summit was anything but superfluous. It is especially important for ties to be maintained when politicians with opposing theories are at the helm.

The public may have been impressed by seeing Mr Reagan and Herr Schmidt driving side by side round the golf course; if so, the two men will have given rise to expectations they must ful-

There comes a time when leaders must find out what their opposite numbers think on major issues and do so without the services of diplomats, interpreters and cover-up specialists.



In this way they learn where their national interest obliges them to pay heed to others or run the risk of being put to

For Bonn this point had been reached in respect of trade with the Soviet Union. Chancellor Schmidt told President Reagan the new strength of US leadership could not be equated with unconditional subservience by America's allies to the strict anti-Soviet outlook of the new US administration.

For Reasons both economic and political Bonn needs the new deal with Moscow whereby German pipelines are to be exchanged for Soviet natural gas

Pipeline sales are a great help to the German steel industry, while supplies of natural gas increase both the number of

energy sources and the number of supp-

One-sided dependence will not result. Economic cooperation and benefit are an inducement for the Soviet Union to pennit political and personal ties between East and West, between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany.

In this age of economic crisis every state tries to stage a recovery at the expense of others, thereby destroying the sensitive network of internation-

The Ottawa summit undertook, in its joint declaration, to continue to resist protectionist pressure in the form of open and covert trade limitations or subsidies to support declining industries. Wolfgang Mauersberg

(Hannoversche Aligemeine, 23 July 1981)

Il concerned can be satisfied with the outcome of the Ottawa economic summit unless they were expecting mirac-

It would, for instance, have been illusory to expect the summit to agree on more or less specific resolutions or to expect America, Europe and Japan to commit themselves to common policies.

The Americans are to stick to their policy of high interest rates, the Europeans are to maintain trade ties with the Soviet Union and the Japanese are to with their brash export po-

The 38-point final declaration states as curbing inflation and unemployment, condemning Soviet power politics, reaffirming joint energy targets and mentioning the hardships and problems faced by the developing coun-

. What counts will be what the seven major industrialised countries of the West make of the Ottawa summit.

On each and every issue President Reagan insisted on the US claim to leadership of the West. No-one simed to dispute this claim in Ottawa.

But the Europeans, led by Bonn Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt and French President François Mitterrand, made it

No miracles sought, none given

clear that although President Reagan's economic policy might be good for America it was not necessarily good for

Europe.
This view was not shared by Britain's

Unlike the Americans, Europeans are face to face with the Communist world, as it were. So East-West ties are bound and Bonn or in London and Rome than in Washington.

Besides, Washington is quick to

abandon principles, as foodgrain sales to the Soviet Union have shown, when pressed to do so by domestic lobbies.
So Chancellor Schmidt saw no need to accept President Reagan's views on

this issue.
The Ottawa summit failed to issue prescriptions to cure the many problems faced by the world in general and the Western industrialised countries in particular professional action of the professional

Variety remains the keynote of the West in both its positive and its negative aspects. Each country will continue, in the final analysis, to have to find its own ways and means of dealing with its specific problems.

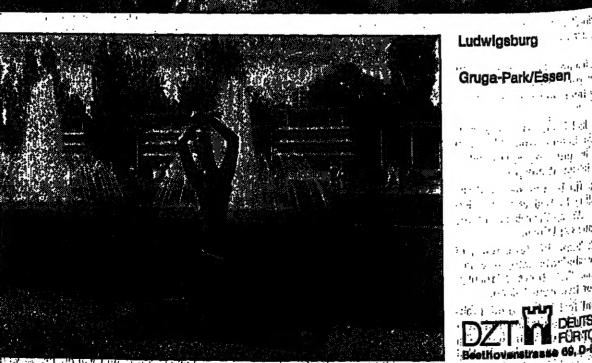
This realisation and outlook was strengthen the Chancellor's hand in resismeans for Herr Schmidt is that Bonn must get down to business in greater earnest than many may have hoped in its bid to consolidate the Bonn budget from hext year.

High US interest rates will continue to exert pressure, which should tend to strengthen the Chancellor's hand in resisting claims by political parties and lobb-

In the foreign and security policy sector we shall have to see how far the Americans act in accordance with Western European requirements and in keeping with the twofold Nato resolution on missile modernisation and arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union

President Reagan gave Chancellor Schmidt a firm undertaking to negotiate with the Russians. It remains to be seen whether he will do so. Gunter Brozio

(Searbrücker Zeltung, 23 July 1961)



See a long pully too how

Ludwigsburg

Moscow keeps hammering away just as it was doing 60 years ago

M oscow has brought pressure to bear at two points, Bonn and Scandinavia in its bid to upset the Nato decision on missile modernisation.

It is using apparent peace initiatives designed to turn Soviet superiority into

Influence is being exerted on Western governments via Social Democratic partles and pacifist trends.

in 1922 Lenin rebuked his Commissar for External Affairs, Chicherin, who was loath to play on pacifist sentiment at an international conference.

Chicherin had always despised such petty bourgeois illusions and Lenin wrote that: "You and I have both fought pacifism as a programme for the revolutionary party of the proletariat. That is

"But by whom, where and when has exploitation of pacifists by this party been rejected whenit was a matter of undermining the enemy, the bourgeoi-

This maxim still applies, as can be seen by reading the manual on socialism published by Marxistische Blätter, the Frankfurt publishers, in 1980.

The peace policy of socialism and the communist countries is said to have nothing in common with pacifism, although the two could collaborate in, say, bids to forestall the stationing of new medium-range US nuclear missiles in

For example, Comrade Shaposhnikov, the CPSU Central Committee representative responsible for the World Peace Council and similar bodies, recently

chairman of the ruling Norwegian Labour Party, on a nuclear-free zone in

Mr Förde, who was on a visit to the Soviet capital, is Norway's Minister of Religious Affairs and Education.

Mr. Shaposhnikov was also associated with the visit to Moscow and the Soviet Committee for the Protection of Peace, which is attached to the Central Committee, by a delegation of the German Peace Union (DFU) in February 1980.

The DFU delegation discussed the struggle against missile modernisation and ties with the World Peace Council. Six months later the DFU drafted what, two months later still, came to be known as the Krefeld Appeal.

Seemingly launched by independents, the Krefeld Appeal has since been used as a Popular Front platform.

Mr Shaposhnikov's talks with Mr Forde were accompanied, as it were, by the Soviet bid, launched via Willy Brandt. for talks with all the Scandinavian countries on a nuclear-free zone.

Developments in Norway have really been exemplary in many ways. Odvar Nordli, the Prime Minister until a few months ago, was a right-wing Social Democrat, whereas Party chairman Steen was considered a left-winger.

To satisfy the left wing of the party a vague desire for a nuclear-free zone was included in the party's manifesto, but it was soon found to be not enough as a mere hope for the future.

Past complaisance and tactics have now been superseded by pressure exert-

queried Einar Förde, the left-wing ed by left-wing Socialists, Social Democrats and Moscow on the new Prime Minister and Labour Party leader Gro Harlem-Brundtland.

Danish Premier Anker Jörgensen plans to discuss a nuclear-free Scandinavia with the Scandinavian countries. with the neutrals, with Washington and with fellow-members of Nato.

He is sure to conclude that Nordic balance depends on both the graduated neutrality of Finland and Sweden and the nuclear protection afforded by Nato.

The countries on Nato's northern flank do not station nuclear weapons in any case. Denmark will merely share political responsibility for missile modernisation: it will not participate in any way.

Any nuclear-free zone in this part of the world would be sure to affect the Kola peninsula, the Baltic and Byelorussia, all being theatres from which nuclear missiles could be launched at Scan-

What, then, about Schleswig-Holstein, a part of the Nato northern command? What indeed? The talks on mediumrange missiles would be complicated. confused and protracted by including one new theatre after another.

It would be unrealistic to expect anything to come of them, whereas Moscow's superiority would remain a distinctly real factor. The debate within Nato merely helps Moscow-to-spread

In November Mr Brezhnev is due to visit Bonn again. He will doubtless produce a dove of peace (in a cage) to lend

wings to the peace movement to ME AFFAIRS

the way for the SPD conferents teral Soviet missile moratorium No. could object if Mr Brezhners were to mean Moscow would the ploying fresh medium-range from the beginning of the General

By then the Soviet Union would by acclamation are over. This more than enough missiles at the billy the most important outcome and would not be making mid party's conference in Munich. concession. Its SS-20 programme have are now keen to say what ready well exceeded its original that and although the line taken sions.

But Mr Brezhnev would double momatic. Debate was intense.
expecting the West to respond by par's conference had 1,053 decow's generosity (a gesture that representing 174,585 members nothing) by postponing Nato mede it the largest ever.
modernisation until results were a sloo the most ambitious. For ed at the Geneva conference. This at time it was held over three amount to a virtually indefinite

ponement, during which Moscon main objective was to live up to ponderance would continue.

It is now up to Bonn not to the the challenges of the present and the evidence that the West too the answers for the future. to disarm. The West too is kents thus of this slogan it was a no arm. The West has long practical that part success. The CSU corratorium out of necessity.

distensional situation and clear-West would need to modemise that the challenges faced.

The East cut back. Negotiation of the for this was due first and need to be held to decide when the tast to CSU leader Franz Josef might meet. If a balance were to be struct might meet. d everything and everyone at the

Bonn Foreign Minister Hans Genscher has already made it dat CSU also dared not only to pose the decision on arms modernisting with Moscow.

Opposition spokesmen Helmul by and on the media, for instance, and Alois Mertes stress the equal is the conference said nothing or tance of negotiations an missile may ad itself to vague hints on two sation, while in the SPD Chang is that many people regard as crucial Schmidt is taking the passive role was upsetting.

Willy Brandt the active one.

Claus Gazzil and the politicians aired their views.

(Frankfurter Allgemitian tally Herr Strauss, who made no für Dautachland, Nil) itt kihot his call for priority of mis-

The dove in the hand he min to offer could, for instance, bear Debaters liven up the **CSU** conference

to be held immediately after his plays when the Bavarian Christian lems. Here the CSU reiterated its willingness to participate in spending cut d Union simply approved programmes once they are drawn up by the government. But the conference left one with little more than a hope that the CSU would

then be sufficiently specific in its views on the suject as to warrant its claim to ladership is mostly endorsed, it

cant than such unsatisfactory policy statements on specific issues.

when it simply approved resolutions by acclamation were over.

Members want to tell the leadership

This is a development on which there can be no turning back the clock. It is arguably the most important outcome of the conference.

about the East Bloc threat. ins but also, in certain sectors, to

It was cordial in its applause for condemnation of the Bonn government's economic shortcomings but much more enthusiastic in its applause for police

be taken seriously in political leadership. The effect of the conference within the party could well prove more signifi-

The CSU made it clear that the days

what to bear in mind.

In debate, accompanied by vociferous applause, the CSU also showed itself to he a party different from the SPD, the FDP and even its stable-mate outside Bavaria, the CDU.

It spent longer arguing about the rules governing absence from school of senior high school students than, for instance,

Allies: CDU leader Helmut Kohl (left) and CSU chief Franz Josef Strauss at the

to show more "real life."

Maybe it would be true to say that this is what is different about the CSU. Only a minority of its members lays claim to interest in the political con-

This trend has been even more marked since Herr Strauss stepped down as Shadow Chancellor and fell back on Munich, as it were, where he is Bavarian

A majority of CSU members are more interested in regional affairs and the

day-to-day worries of ordinary people. As for the position of the Bonn Opposition as a whole, the CDU/CSU al-

liance, the Munich conference made it clear that old bones of contention have been buried.

Not only CDU leader Helmut Kohl but also CDU left-wingers Walther Leisler Kiep and Norbert Blum have been accepted.

Bayernkurier, the CSU weekly, said the conference would provide stimuli. This, in the context of overall political debate, it failed to do. But stimuli it most certainly provided

for the CSU itself. If the party is to continue to play a national role this, however, will not be enough.

Heinz-Peter Finke (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 July 1981)

ademisation over disarmament

would then be a kind of half-will be even he explained how he At all events this must such to allay many people's fears of that confidence-building means in Ga-laster turn of the arms-race

cover virtually the entire width of Atlantic, extending practically in the foreful words were doubtless decastern scaboard of the United Spire of the reinforce the views of those The Soviet Union would also like his opinion, but they were see non-European participant is byto reassure the doubters. disarmament conference, manife CSU would do well to go into United States and Canada, included framents in greater detail.

he answers to them - in housing

exact wording can readily be taken other major issue was how to mean Moscow would like to see that the country's economic prob-

The Soviet proposals did not not Continued from page 2

rily mean the entire Atlantic, Mr. chev vaguely added by way of experies not want. The essentials of tion, but negotiations on this Planch disarmament conference could be held at the disarmament as included both the exact agen-This, however, is exactly what

the irreconcilable nature of st viewpoints the Madrid con-

Publisher: Friedrich Remedke. Editor Greiff Phenz. Editor: Alexander Anthom. English (1974) aub-aditor: Simon Burnatt. — Deliberton (1974) (19

to substantially beyond the outof the first Helsinki review con-

in the final declaration — always the entire conference does not b trief over disarmament.

(Siddeutsche Zeltung, 23 July 1981)

Vears ago Franz Josef Strauss strenuously denied having said Bonn must be left to stew in its own juice until the national crisis really came to a When the story of his speech broke,

it was felt to be scandalous. Nowadays it sounds almost orthodox.

His address was to the 1974 CSU conference in Sonthofen.

He said: "For this reason we can only issue our warnings and state our opposition in general terms. The crisis must assume such serious proportions that what we feel is essential to remedy the situation can be embarked on in better psychological circumstances than would be the case at present.

"We have no offers in any case. We have no option but to base our approach on the view that they can no longer restore order to the economy, to society and to the state."

At the Munich CSU party conference Herr Strauss did little but solemnly reaffirm the strategy he once outlined in

If he were to be asked what he would do if he were Chancellor or Pinance Minister he would reply: "Let those who have got themselves into the present mess see for themselv out of it."

With certain modifications Helmut Kohl, the CDU leader, echoed this sentiment. There is a widespread inclination in

Germany, especially among conservatives, to rate criticism and opposition legitimate only when made in a constructive manner, as a gesture of support for those criticised, as it were. One is bound to reply that it is, in

contrast, every parliamentary Opposition's right to take the attitude the Christian Democrats now seem to have New look at an old sentiment

done (apart, that is, from their Federal

Maybe the Opposition ought not be so upset when the government chooses to say, in much the same manner, that it has no need of an Opposi-

But does this approach get the Opposition any nearer its objective

ed in such poor shape so soon after a general election victory as the present one in Bonn. But for the present this does the Opposition precious little good.

In fact the Christian Democrats are not much wiser than the ruling Social and Free Democrats. So the revamped Sonthofen strategy of letting vernment stew in its own juice also serves as a cover for perplexity, contra-

approach Herr Strauss has long advocated contributes in a particularly effective way towards the appearance of peace and quiet in the Christian Democratic ranks.

Basically, however, the Christian Democrats have for some time relinquished the initiative - by virtue of this very sterile strategy.

The possibility of courting the FDP,

junior partners in Chancellor Schmidt's Bonn coalition, with a flexible and progressive Opposition policy was a realistic option a few years back.

But it was stymied by Herr Strauss and his ambition to stand for Chancel-

Now the FDP can no longer afford to give the Opposition a hearing. It cannot quit the Bonn coalition before 1984 unless the SPD provides it with a good

in 1984, the next general election year, the Free Democrats will have to break coalition ranks with the SPD,

In other words, the present Opposition has nothing to offer the FDP at the moment. There is no need why it

should do so either. Regardless whether it uses the stick or the carrot, if the Social Democrats scrap the coalition before the end of the current term the Free Democrats will have to change sides whatever happens.

This means that the Opposition, with whom they would then presumably be obliged to side, is for the time being both under no obligation and unable to

As a result the CDU/CSU is in a position to carry on until 1984 with a shortcoming of which, for a while, it seemed to have been cured.

It is given to allowing the contradictions of old to continue rather than frame new questions and answers in programmatic solidity and solidarity.

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl can wait until 1984 to see whether the government comes apart at the seams, thereby allowing him to take over the

In other respects he must steer clear of conflict and make sure that in his bid for nomination as Shadow Chancellor in

Continued on page 7

The Soviet Union has rejected a plan A simed at reaching a compromise and allowing the second Helsinki review conference in Madrid to end.

It will not even discuss the offer. Instead it made a counter proposal which has plunged the conference into its most serious crisis yet.

The compromise attempt began when the head of the American delegation to the Madrid conference, Max Kampelmann, took a working lunch with the head of the Soviet delegation, Leonid livichev, who is the Soviet deputy for-

eign minister. Ambassador Kampelmann outlined what the Nato countries had to offer by way of a compromise to allow the conference to end, at long last, with a final document satisfactory to everyone.

The West was prepared to dispense with defining the terms of reference of confidence-building measures to be adopted by a European disarmament phrase "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

"All Europe." Mr Kampelmann said. would suffice. To satisfy Soviet prestige requirements the United States had declared itself willing to include adjacent waters inasmuch as naval movements off the coast of Europe were connected with

exercise on the continent. The neutral and non-aligned countries among the 35 CSCE delegations thought the offer a step in the Soviet direction.

Moscow had called for concessions by the West in return for Soviet readiness to agree to confidence-building measures in European Russia.

No-one was expecting Mr Ilyichev to

Russians reject compromise plan at Madrid conference

accept Mr Kampelmann's proposals as the complete solution to the problem, but there were now hopes that the Madrid talks, which have made little headway since November 1980, might yet get down to serious discussion of security

The Western proposals were not even formally submitted. Mr llyichey did not let matters progress this far. Twenty-four hours after the working lunch he told Mr Kampelmann the offer was not one

Moscow was prepared even to discuss. The counter-proposal the chief Soviet delegate then put forward plunged the conference into its most serious crisis yet. Diplomats were at such a loss that not one delegate was prepared to speak at the full session the next day.

At the bar in the Palacio de Congreso. the unofficial CSCE news exchange, the only issue felt to be relevant was either how long the break would now be or whether the conference could be regard-

ed as being over. After Mr llyichev's drumroll, speculation about the negotiations bursting into the home straight by the end of July seemed well and truly scotched.

The West was surprised both by the nature and by the speed of the Soviet response to the Nato offer, CSCE diplomats are accustomed to Kremlin buresucrats needing time and space to manoeuvre, like a full-size battleship.

So pundits doubt whether 24 hours were enough to consider the Western offer and supply Mr Ilyichev with fresh

The West suspects he had his counter-proposal at the ready before he and Mr Kampelmann even met for dinner.

This being the suspicion, it would seem to follow that Moscow was not interested in coming to terms at present. The Kremlin might conceivably imagine it could gain more substantial concessions from the Nato countries at a later

The West may be nonplussed but still wonders whether the Soviet Union really means what it says. Always assuming Moscow is not playing its hand for all it is worth, might the Kremlin possibly have lost interest in a European disar-

mament conference? In terms of content Moscow's reaction to the West's concession is a decided

step backwards. Mr Ilyichev read out to the full conference a complex sentence requiring both grammatical and general clarification. So one much first assume, and may reasonably do so, that this lack of clarity means the Soviet Union has reverted to

Moscow now insists on confidence-

building measures extending to Atlantic

waters "in keeping with" the with of Eu-

tope." The Atlantic coastline of Europe

its maximum demands.

Advertising rates list No. 13 -Printed by Druck- und Verteganius Friends I Bremen-Blumenning, Distributed in the USA in MALINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York 10011.

In all correspondence please quote your sumber which respects on the waspers and the waspers and the same your address.

ures extend to at least parts of

be gathering and prior clarifica-If the entire complex. On this

Continued on page 3. The West is agreed.

per cent of the wording of the laration has been agreed, includportant results in Basket Two mic affairs) and Three (human and contacts).

The term "detente" is to be rein-

Udo Bergdoll

rights and responsibilities).

taking over as the party in power? The Sonthofen speech is nearly seven years old and its prophecies have yet to be fulfilled. Last year Herr Strauss led the CDU/CSU to their second-worst general election showing ever. So one may

True, a government has seldom look-

dictions and tension in the CDU/CSU. This being possible be means of an

Q

Court ban on rapid-check process opens floodgates for asylum seekers

side the aliens' police department in West Berlin every evening.

That is more than the officials can handle in the course of the following working day.

In mid-July 200 Ceylonese camped for days in the precincts of Bahnhof Zoo, the city's main railway station. They were never the same 200 either.

As soon as one group had been processed and housed in emergency accommodation the next group came over by S-Bahn, or suburban electric railway. from East Berlin.

They kept on coming, with no end in sight. There has been an avalanche of asylum-seekers since the beginning of June in a city already bursting at the

From 619 in May their number rocketed to 1,606 in June, followed by 1,089 in the first two weeks of July. They are mainly Arabs, Ceylonese, Ghanalans and Pakistanis.

This sudden rush is the result of a ruling by the Federal Constitutional Court at the beginning of May that screening of applicants for asylum to weed out those with no valid reasons was unconstitutional.

The practice, in use for several years. was illegal, the Karlsruhe court ruled. until the Bundestag had passed legislation to endorse it.

West Berlin began initial screening to check abuse of the application procedure for political asylum in 1977, it was the first Land to do so, having been obliged to take some action or other by an influx of Pakistanis by the hundred.

This screening enabled the authorities to carry out quick checks on newcomers who were not really victims of or liable to political persecution back home

category of people, usually assured by unscrupulous "recruiting agents" that the streets of West Germany were paved with gold, could then be deported within a matter of months.

As soon as the news spread that applicants for asylum were being deported more promptly their number fell drastically over night, as it were.

A simple screening procedure to weed out cases of abuse had put paid to the activities of recruiting agents and a number of lawyers specialising in shaky asylum applications.

But now the Federal Constitutional Court has ruled screening unconstitutional the floodgates are wide open again.

Every applicant for asylum, even though his case is obviously hopeless, is entitled to a complicated application procedure that can take anything up to

And as long as his application is being processed he is entitled to social security and, of course, to stay in Ger-

West Berlin appealed to Bonn in May to legislate without delay for reintroduction of the screening procedure, but legislation is not expected to come into force before the end of 1981 at the ear-

So the municipal authorities can'do nothing about the influx as yet. In the late 1970s the applicants were mainly Pakistanis; now they seem to come mainly

arriving in droves. There were 48 in May, 106 in June and 520 in the first two weeks of July.

They mostly fly to East Berlin via Moscow, then cross to West Berlin by train. They are almost invariably young men who speak not a word of German use identical shoulder bags and have the same tale to tell: "I am a Tamil and a

The Tamil minority in Srl Lanka is, it is true, at odds with the government, but the Tamils are not deliberately persecuted, so an application for political asylum on this ground is obviously not

Yet the agents have promised them the streets of Germany are paved with gold and taken their commission in advance. New arrivals are said to have paid DM4,000 for flight and travel do-

West Berlin, unable for the time being to take legal action, has tried to persuade the new arrivals to return home of their own free will,

They are given free air tickets and \$100 in cash. But so far only 39 have agreed to do so. The remainder have been accommodated in gymnasiums and other makeshift housing to give them at least a roof over their heads.

Would-be refugees from Sri Lanka are by no means the only ones to create difficulties. Even more Arabs, nearly 2,000, arrived in the city in the first six months of this year. Then came 766 Pa-

There are between 10,000 and 12,000 applicants in West Berlin at the moment. The 2,200 beds in homes specially maintained by the Senate, or local government authority, for refugees are

There are also West Berliners who

Help is the name of a new refugee aid organisation launched at Frank-

furt airport on 15 July, the day its first

planeload of goods took off for Islama-

It was a Pakistan International cargo

airliner with 35 tonnes of aid on board,

including 22 tonnes of medicine and 10

hardship, and long-term government de-

improve the long-term prospects of re-

fugees all over the world," says Volker

member of Help's executive committee.

building schools and training facilities."

cash (DM900,000) for the first planeload

of food and medicine which, it is hoped,

will be the first of many in an airlift of

In the wake of this first flight Herr

Neumann and his Christian Democratic

aid bound for Pakistan.

Thirty thousand donors raised the

"We want to lend a hand fast and

tonnes of milk powder.

A pplicants for political asylum are Last year no-one from Sri Lanka applicants forming queues up to 500 long outied for asylum; this year applicants are take them as paying guests, with the Senate footing the bill. But here too there is a limit to the number of people with accommodation to spare.

So emergency accommodation has been provided in empty buildings and there are plans to build camps, and this is only the tip of the iceberg.

The authorities are worried about the possibility of asylum-seekers, unaccustomed to life in the West and unable to find regular jobs, going underground and turning to a life of crime.

They are also worried that this might lead to widespread hostility towards foreigners among the general public.

Berliners are not generally hostile to foreigners at present, but the large number of foreign nationals already in the city presents problems.

The percentage of migrant workers and their families is higher in West Berlin than in any other part of Germany. One child in four at primary school is a foreigner.

Among first-formers at primary school non-Germans account for well over a third of the intake, and this figure is fairly uniform for the city as a whole, although the figures naturally vary from borough to borough.

The number of foreigners legally resident in the city is 238,000, or well over 10 per cent of the population, and the 110,000-odd Turks are the principal

The number of asylum-seekers from Poland is increasing, too, although the Poles are a minor problem by any criterion. In 1980 they numbered 436, in the first five months of 1981 there were 604, and numbers are continuing to in-

Officially the Poles come as tourists, not as asylum-seekers. Their aim is to weather out the crisis back home. They are keen on Berlin because it is so close

But since May 1981 the West Berlin

suthorities have stopped in THE LAW permits for them too.

Berlin is trying to reach with the Federal and Land me on sharing the influx of his same way applicants for an shared between the Länder

That would mean the ok only to accommodate four at

No-one seriously expect the spring evidence for court cases arising from figure, 604, to be anywhere the spling events such as demonstrations.

They are seizing television footage the authorities, preferring to the authorities, preferring to the authorities, preferring to the authorities are skilled worker.

As a result cameramen and photographs.

Some arrive having heart are sometimes seen as heing

lowed to emigrate from Est h in March, the three-man bench of the

ethnic German antecedents, the continue.

This office looks after all Walls divulge sources of information, Part of records and is usually able to this right is that material from these claim that the applicants take source may not be confiscated. father or another close relative. However, journalists notes, press film

German extraction.

900 at the time of writing The refugees from the GDR. state ners from the GDR visite to and 153 people joining hain is

Afghans first to get help from Help

opposite number Herr Köster, also a Help has been set up to bridge the Bonn MP and Help executive commitgap between conventional refugee aid, consisting of spontaneous donation to teeman, flew to Islamabad. deal with the worst effects of immediate

They made a four-day fact-finding tour of refuges camps along the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan with a view to keeping track of the flow of goods sent as refugee aid from Germany. Roughly 2.1 million of the 15 million Afghans have left their Soviet-occupied

country, the Frankfurt airport Press conference was told. Herr Neumann, a Social Democratic member of the Bonn Bundestag, is a Most live in camps near Peshawar, a Pakistani city of 350,000 people near the "We are starting in the Afghan refu-Khyber Pass border with Afghanistan. gee camps in Pakistan where we shall be

Food supplies are arriving satisfactorily in the wake of worldwide donations and organisational commitments on the part of the United Nations.

But what people in the refuges camps lacked was a perspective for the future. as Help executive committeeman Theo Pirki put it. Dr Pirki is Bavarian Welfare Minister,

land, either growing crops or mi

to lend a hand. "What camp-dwellers need is comm help themselves, said Help to On at least one occasion, in Freiburg, committeeman Wolfgang Belt, the film confiscated has been used as a secretary of the Otto Benecks;

tion in Bonn. This organisation has perience in vocational training was instrumental in launching

Help is to set up schools in the world like the visifuges camps to fight illiest. They are to stay in their own part of
who have learnt to read and with the world. Maybe, once the Soviet
then be able to learn a trade specific in Afghanistan is over, they will
shops set up with funds prospecific in Afghanistan is over, they will

Help.

Long-term assistance of the country.

Long-term assistance of the country.

Help will be relying on donations and cannot be arranged out of the country in the country of the country.

Long-term assistance of the country.

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Help will be relying on donations and cannot be arranged out of the country.

Long-term assistance of the country assistance of the country.

Long-term assistance of the country assistance of the

ion ourselves." Afghar What kinds of trade are need on the increase." tion ourselves." Walter Gutermuth (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 18 July 1981) Continued on page

Judges' ruling gives green light to police use of TV film as evidence

By means not altogether legal the

and taught how to study the faces of typ-

The Karlsruhe ruling said that any

confiscation of media material must be

viewed in the light of its detrimental ef-

But in the case in question the con-

fiscation had been in no way out of

proportion to the avowed purpose be-

cause it had been a case of several seri-

The newapaper proprietors had not

had their right to cover news stories cur-

tailed, the court found, although it gave

The panel probably had no time to

consider the finer points of Press free-

dom and its susceptibility to such hea-

The free and easy, unworried relation-

ship between demonstrators and journal-

ists, photographers and cameramen is

Demonstrators must be able to feel

confident that pictures taken of them in

action will be used strictly for news

purposes only and go no further than

Both sides agree that picture material

is not filed for the police, neither for

the uniformed branch nor for the plain-

clothed branch nor for the intelligence

The police and law enforcement auth-

orities have such extensive rights of

their own that it is up to them to take

newspaper offices or TV studios.

based on a tacit mutual understanding.

ous cases of breach of the peace.

no reason for this opinion.

vy-handed inroads.

authorities.

pictures of their own.

ical demonstrators.

fect on Press freedom.

per cent of new arrivals from the number of police are making increasing use of a much fewer than the number of simple and cheap method of collect-trying to settle in West Brills and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making increasing use of a simple and cheap method of collections are making incr cadets were given instruction in the tactics and atmosphere of demonstrations

Some arrive having been the state of the sta

Officially the camp is on he was mised last year when photographs Germans and others who have removed for use as evidence.

Feleral Constitutional Court in Karls-In order to stay longer at the take decided not to rule on the appeal, Polish "tourists" have to police to

often be done by consuling the The court based its refusal to rule on macht information office in WE 1975 legislation entitling journalists not

the pre-1945 German armed as lootage and tapes recorded by TV out-This is generally accepted at side broadcast cameramen could be used Recent instances of seizure involve

people, is bursting at the ser the West Berlin TV studios of Sender field Berlin and Zweites Deutsches Photographs have been taken from

Association Press. At a media workshop in Freiburg the blice confiscated 39 videotapes and re-

had for weeks to return them. Then come 517 ethnic constant lead for weeks to return them.

the former Eastern teminical in Hamburg they confiscated from cal prisoners released by the Clarks photographer Tobias Heldt an Poles and 69 others who cannot important picture of an incident at the geonholed in any of these calification of Brokdorf nuclear power station tal had been printed in a weekly maga-

Photos to which access has been Ninety per cent of the right intended to shed light on offences illiterate and most had worked committed by demonstrators and the

the in the most primitive conditions in court they have invariably been.

They stood no chance of interest incontrovertible evidence. At in other countries or outside times, of course, the authorities, have this was the point at which like the sawn a blank; there have been no shots bad of criminal offences being

North-West Frontier Province, for inlince? "The refugees must not be round the world like the Viet-

tle about violent demonstrators. They just line up with their plastic shields, safety helmets and truncheons.

In other words, journalists and Press photographers must on no account, even indirectly, enter into the service of the police and the state.

prosecutor any more than broadcasting

In a country where the rule of law is guaranteed, including freedom of the Press, the state and the media must remain strictly separate.

When demonstrators (who themselves are doing no more than resorting to a constitutional right) increasingly discover that the police are gaining access to Press photographs of them by means of search warrants, it is the end of the road for mutual confidence.

They will no longer allow themselves to be photographed. On more than one occasion journalists have already been hampered in their work by demonstrators and even assaulted.

creasingly seen as police informers, which indeed they are if the police are entitled almost without limitation to go through their files afterwards.

affairs, that demonstrators have taken to disguising their identity?

an increasingly difficult position, both legal and actual. As one West Berlin Press freedom has been suspended."

This comment is characteristic of the men to do their jobs.

and expose it to daylight. This practice is similarly encouraged by base law rulings in recent years.

They are not auxiliaries of the public

are later used in evidence against them.

This is hardly surprising. They are in-

Can one wonder, given this state of

Cameramen and photographers are in police officer put it: "Clear off here!

increasingly frequent police approach, that of making it difficult for media

Deutsche Journalisten Union, the trade union, has published an astonishing

Bavarians go

it alone

overrate police rights and underrate the public interest in news coverage. Press photographers and cameramen have, as a result, been caught in a cleft stick. The police are making their work

more and more difficult, and so are demonstrators and squatters. The demonstrators can hardly be blamed for mistrusting and rejecting Press photographers when pictures taken

and depressing booklet documenting the

Police officers evidently believe they

are entitled on the slightest suspicion

that picture have been taken of men in uniform to confiscate cameras and

They then calmly take out the film

The law has increasingly tended to

modus operandi of the police.

There have been enough instances of the wrong conclusions being inferred from still photographs.

In an age in which pictures are often considered more important than the written word the legislative conclusion to be reached is surely self-evident.

The law must be amended without delay to stop the present practice and plug the legal loophole.

The right to refuse to divulge sources information, including the ban on confiscation of material supplied by sources, must be extended to include pictures taken by the media themselves.

It is high time Bonn ruled on the bona fide need to prosecute criminal offenders and ways in which it can clash with freedom of the Press.

Legislation must be passed to clarify the situation and make it clear that Press photographers and cameramen are not employed by the public prosecutor, broadcasting corporations are not police auxiliaries and media workshops are not indirect delivery men for the law enforcement authorities.

Alfons Heutgen (Deutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsblatt 12 July 1981

Tunich Interior Minister Gerold Tandler's decision to go it alone and equip the Bayarian police with CS gas for use in crowd control during violent demonstrations is a controversial.

The subject, perhaps fittingly for a gas of this kind, has become something of an irritant among the police and politicians specialising in security.

Police rict squads are by and large happy that something is being done at last to enable them to do something about the Molotov cocktails, paving stones and other projectiles that are

lobbed at them. Interior Ministers of the other Länder, in contrast, prefer not to follow Bavaria's

"The repercussions of CS gas in use are still being scientificially probed. We shall not be reaching a decision until findings are available," says the Interior Ministry of North Rhine-Dusseldorf.

The Standing Conference of Land Interior Ministers discussed new police weapons in May and decided not to take the plungs just yet.

The standing conference's technical commission was instructed to test CS

gas and other counter-insurgency weapons. So was the Fraunhofer research institute in Frankfurt. At present the police can do very lit-

on CS gas Now experienced demonstrators take precautions against the effects of tear gas there is nothing the police can do to

stop an unruly mob. They have small arms, of course, but to open fire would be out of proportion to the danger involved. So the police trade unions have long called for suit-

What they have been clamouring for are devices to put people out of action but not injure them, let alone kill them.

Inventors have not been inactive but the right weapon has yet to be found. A not gun that was claimed to be harmless was shown in trials to be capable of causing bone fractures and

eye damage. A plastic bullet is now claimed to do the trick. It works like a clenched fist but causes no injury, its inventor claims.

The range of equipment suggested includes orthochlorbenzylidenmalonitril, or CS gas, It is a chemical mace ten times more effective than conventional tear

CS causes tears, skin irritation, trouble with breathing and feelings of anxiety and alarm. Police experts are particularly

enthusiastic about the ways in which it

can be deployed. It can be fired from a special gun or included as an admixture to the contents of water cannons. It can also be fired from police pistols, with slight altera-

On impact, cartridges fragment and shoot about like fireworks. "There is no way experienced demonstrators are going to be able to lob them back at us," says an appreciative Stuttgart police officer.

Herr Tandler recently demonstrated CS gas in use at the Munich riot squad barracks in Dachau, but the wind turned and blew a weak dose of gas at the invited audience of parliamentarians and

police officers. Tears were shed as a result. Yet experts are at pains to emphasise that CS gas is not a wonder weapon. The hard core of demonstrators have long been prepared; they all have gas masks with

has mobilised police legal experts in the other Länder. They feel Bavarian police units are now ruled out for auxiliary duties elsewhere.

Other Interior Ministers are not going to risk allowing Bayarian auxiliaries deploying CS gas before tests have been carried out and findings published.

Political responsibility, it is said, will invariable lie with the Interior Minister in the Land where the gas is used. Horst Zimmermann

(Der Tagesspiegel, 17 July 1981)



Share performance gives a blue-chip lining to a nation's black clouds

brokers' advice late last year and ploughed their savings into blue chip shares on the stock market should by now be feeling happy.

Not all brokers said buy, but those who did can fairly claim that share quotations went up on average by over eight per cent in the first six months of 1981.

This has been a welcome development against a background of economic recession, higher unemployment, a weak doutschemark and high interest rates.

What is more, the public borrowing requirement has been increasing so fast that there has been talk of the state being on the verge of bankruptcy.

There has even been speculation about the possibility of a fresh currency reform and equalisation of burdens (the accompanying legislation that wrote off reichmark assets last time round in

There can be no gainsaying that the public sector has been borrowing so heavily that even institutional investors are beginning to take a fresh look at

So there has been an overall improvement in the view taken of the stock market. When government stocks and fixed-interest bonds look less glamorous. shares invariably look more attractive.

This recovery in the first six months of 1981 was triggered primarily by overseas investment, however, especially by. the oil-rich Persian Gulf countries.

As part of their international risk spreading they have taken to investing their petrodollars in German blue chips

Advised mainly by bankers in Zurich and London, the sheikhs seem to be interested almost exclusively in German companies with an international reputa-

Overseas interest has been shown in a wider range of shares lately, this time by US and British investors keen to make a

twofold killing. They reckon they will profit both from higher market quotations and from appreciation of their deutschemark investments. The DM is widely expected to stage a recovery before long.

Banks are disappointed they have been unable to interest private investors more. The only private investors to have jumped on the present gravy train have been those who have always favoured a

They for sure have benefited from the fine shape the stock market is currently in. But are higher quotations warranted?

There are many signs that the market has already anticipated future prospects. Bulls reckon an upturn is just around tho corner, and it hardly matters whether it will happen early or late next year.

Analysts expect leading German comnanies to report higher profits this year. so the recession has by no means affected everyone in equal measure.

That is why trends have varied widely over the past six months. Investors who held the right stock at the right time have fared very well.

Between January and June 1981 shares Daimler-Benz for instance, gained nearly 34 per cent. Schering, the pharmaceutical manufacturers, gained 33 per cent. Philipp Holzmann, the civil

engineers, gained 32 per cent.

rman investors who took their sified company, gained 20 per cent and more, so investors in specialised markets were not alone in making above-average

Investors are feeling increasingly bullish at the prospect of higher export earnings as a result of the weakness of the deutschemark against other currencies.

Mechanical engineering shares have gained appreciably against this background. Since the beginning of the year MAN shares have gained 20 per cent, Gutehoffnungshütte 17 and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz 12 per cent.

Motor manufacturers also rank among the export hopefuls, surprisingly perhaps, but export prospects in the dollar zone must surely have improved in view of the weaker deutschemark.

In the case of Daimler-Benz there has been substantial overseas buying too. Kuwait has reportedly increased to 20 per cent its shareholding in the Stuttgart blue chip company.

That would mean that only 20 per cent of Daimler-Benz shares are still owned by small shareholders. For some time the quotation has indeed been affected by limited availability of Daimler-Benz shares on the market.

But not all German blue chip stocks have gained over the past half-year. The greatest disappointment has been Siemens, which was slightly down at the end of June, although the lower quotation was more than offset by the dividend paid.

Siemens shares seem to have suffered from being bought early and in large numbers for foreign investors, with the result that the demand has probably already been met.

Besides, with Siemens profits likely to be down this year it is not the most attractive proposition at present.

however, if Siemens were to join the ranks of companies benefiting from the deutschemark exchange rate and boosting export turnover.

Bank shareholders cannot be rubbing their hands in glee either. Not even Deutsche Bank, the largest of the Big Three, has gained over the period under review, and its shares have been bought by foreign investors.

Those who took their courage into both hands and risked a flutter in Commerzbank at the end of last year have been rewarded, though.

Its shares came a tumble towards the end of 1980 and seemed likely to stage at least a technical recovery, as indeed they have. In the first six months of 1981 they gained a little over 12 per

Bank shareholders have been hard-hit w high interest rates, which not only cut the banks' profit margins; they have also forced the banks to write off the market value of fixed-interest securities

How substantial this depreciation proves will depend on the level of interest rates prevailing in capital markets at the year's end.

At the beginning of 1981 fixed-interest stocks and bonds were earning a little under nine per cent. The current market rate for 10-year bonds is about

As a result investors who bought the nine-per-cent Federal government New Year's Eve bond, paying 100.25 per cent issue price, now hold stock quoted at 91 per cent.

So in six months this one bond has lost more than a full year's interest in

There are few signs of a lasting do turn in interest rates in the former ISINESS future. Germany can no longer distant European makers fall behind as Japan international trends as it once may been able to do.

Foreign investors are no longer pared to buy German fixed in bonds at a lower interest rate to honds in other currencies pay lung in deutschemark bonds no longer he forth the prospect of exchange the cassette recorders were first

Bonn is determined to reduce its on the recorders. But Japanese manaccount deficit, the largest in the warm have made all the running. and eventually to balance the book from in which one is an also-ran Then, and then only, will interned such fun. It is also no boost to a

wand video electronics.

al confidence in the deutschemath of image. That is why Philips of ay have mixed feelings about it.

Private domestic investors have be man in the unenviable position from losses sustained in the bond mile shown a clean pair of heels by et and are no longer willing to meaness is Hanns-Dieter Horn, Philong-term investments in fixed the Gamany's newly-appointed head

They are increasingly concern manager on the shorter end of the market is but last year accounted for less cially as short-term loans are paying the per cent of burgeoning German ter money than five- or 10-year a galling over 400,000 units. at present.

Banks repeatedly advise portfoliok statible because video recorders are ders to make long-term bond in the sales hit of the entertainments and make sure of the orthogonal industry. high interest rates, but investor 1978 a mere 85,000 VCRs were in Germany. Last year it was five a many, And by 1983 home sales

Those who followed this advize to the street of the partition of their gilt's target, after Japan and the United and other securities.

But investors do seem to have let hold their ground. the lesson when it comes to the Hips and Grundig as manufacturers, after tax. The demand for bonds at Siemens, ITT, Loewe and Metz as double-figure interest is substantial intended band names, have lost two the demand for low-interest bonds at its of their market to the Japanese. lower quotation is also heavy, spen he European VCR, SVR and Video

at the short end of the market systems are trailing well behind Income tax is payable on the name bance VHS and Betamax systems in but not on capital gains on stock in 1979 more video recorders have for six months or more, so with the lin Western Europe than in who pay high income tax rates are a or the United States. In Europe much more after tax by pocking the capital gained when a low-introduct

plant opens lith the opening of a coal liquefac-

Coal-to-oil

a Yet European manufacturers have

depend to a lesser extent on the part Rhine and Ruhr Land footed of the investment bill, which was

was opened before the war.

(Handelsblatt, 9 July 1981)

Last year the oil-exporting countries and a But the Bottrop plant is not substantially increased their gold station at a profit.

serves — by 106 tonnes officially is spite oil price rises in recent lation to the year's output of in motor fuel refined from coal onnes).

With oil prices down and sales in till cost 35 pfennigs more per till cost 35 pfenni serious consideration should

ready cash to spend on gold.

During the last gold slump his to liquefaction facility.

During the Soviet Union, which is Opec countries will not really had it that the Soviet Union, which is the market, will be in a manner appropriate to Wes-

So for the time being economic So for the time being economic as Bottrop opening teremony six

C. Martin has the wrong end the Bottrop opening teremony six

stock with his best-selling hood.

The ploneers were rightly given an stick with his best-sening Cash moneers were rightly given a Gold schlägt Gald (Gold Beats Cash) mention. Heliner Radzio Monetary policy is currently the front runner in worldwide bids to beat infla-

Philips and Grundle have fared even worse than in Germany.

Last year only one video recorder in five marketed in Europe was actually made in Europe, either by Grundig in Forth, Bavaria, or by Philips in Vienna, Austria. Eighty per cent were made in

The reasons why Philips and Grundig, Dutch and German companies respectively, have fared so badly are readily out-

In 1979, when the boom really got going, they upset their customers by introducing a new system with which previous Philips and Grundig recorders were not compatible.

The situation was by no means improved by the time it took before the long-heralded new generation of video recorders found their way on to the market.

What was more devices made in Germany and Austria had teething troubles; their quality was not always up to expectations.

Another reason why Japanese manufacturers have earned the cream on the coffee of the VHS market in particular is indicated by newly-released sales sta-

Well-known German brand names have made the running, but on the Japanese manufacturers' behalf.

Last-year, for instance, 225,000 VHS units were sold in Germany. All were made in Japan by JVC, Matsushita and other licence-holders.

But 61 per cent of this total were marketed under one of four well-known German brand names: Saba, Nordmende, Blaupunkt and Telefunken.

Sales percentages per brand for 1980 are as follows: Saba 23 per cent, Nordmende 15, Blaupunkt 13, Panasonic 12, Telefunken 10 and Hitachi nine.

JVC, who devised the system, also manufacture VHS video recorders, but recorders with their brand name come at the tall end of the list.

Panasonic is the brand name of Matsushita, JVC's parent company. Panasonic came fourth behind Blaupunkt, who sold exactly the same set, apart from the

The No. 2 Japanese system, Sony's Betamax, has not benefited to the same extent. Last year Sony sold 24 per cent of the Betamax units marketed in Ger-

Fischer sold 26 per cent.

only 12 per cent, unlike Japanese licence-holders Sanyo, who accounted for 20 per cent of the German market. Philips and Grundig missed the op-

well-known brand names. Saba, leading sellers of VHS devices,

originally manufactured VCR devices too at their Black Forest works. But after

heads video cassette recorder boom many, while its cut-price licence-holder

But Sony's German subsidiary Wega was evidently a lightweight, selling

portunity of getting in early with other

cided to do business with Japan instead.

serious trouble with customers they de-

Now Philips and Grundig have to make do with their own brand names. Two of their associates, Siemens and ITT, have hedged their bets.

They both sell VHS devices too, Siemens through their subsidiary Blaupunkt, ITT via their subsidiary Graetz.

So Philips and Grundig and associates stand very little chance of regaining more than a third of a market worth over a billion deutschemarks a year.

Herr Hom's latest message to dealers sounds defeatist. The industry's leading line, colour TV sets, is marking time, he wrote. The Press seemed only to have a nose for the booming VCR market.

No wonder it is a sensitive matter for

Heinz Blüthmann

Tool manufacturers handicapped by lack of capital

rman machine tool manufacturers, export leaders long synonymous to DM1.8bn, and the Japanese were the with quality goods made in Germany, have lost some of their glamour.

Last year four countries ruled the machine tool roost, accounting for 62 per cent of world output and 54 per cent of

But for the first time the Federal Republic of Germany was No. 2, having been outstripped by US manufacturers, while Japan in third place nudged ahead of the Soviet Union.

The edge gained by the Americans was the result of enormous efforts to boost productivity, largely with a view to retaining industrial leadership.

It was due equally to readiness to invest and to the ability to develop new production methods and efficient ma-

US machine tool manufacturers accordingly report unusually good business, capacity output and full employment. The Japanese have every reason for satisfaction too.

In 1980 the output of Japan's machine tool manufacturing industry was up 36 per cent to 865 billion yen, due to no small extent to brisk domestic demand from motor manufacturers.

There are problems in the Soviet Union, on the other hand, which is still unable to meet domestic demand. Last year German manufacturers continued as the major exporter to Russia.

1980 sales figures at first glance look most encouraging. Output was up 15 per cent to DM9.9bn and domestic sales up 18 per cent to DM5.5bn.

So the initial truth behind the clamour of fundamental criticism of the government is the well-known dilatory

Minister, if only in the odd rhetorical aside. So he does still show an interest

crais as the most powerful political force in the country held in common.
It sounded very much as though he

were still suffering from nightmares of major political party.

tion to behave differently from the way it does. But who can say how the political landscape will look and what expectations voters (including even more

youngsters) will have in 1984? The answers the Christian Democrats may now rightly refuse to supply the nment with will need to be presented to the voters by

In other words, they ought to be working on them already.

Without the leadership the Christian Democrats are capable of providing the decline of Germany and Europe will be nevitable." Herr Strauss said in Munich.

But nothing has ever been stopped in politics merely by saying "no." As for leadership, the Opposition can as yet only lay claim to it insamuch as the government fails to provide it. Robert Leicht

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 July 1981)

But imports were also up, 30 per cent, main beneficiaries. Japanese machine tools now seem to

be high in standards and reliable in quality, not to mention competitive in price on account of high productivity. Small wonder the Nikkai Industria Journal notes that "the myth of German mechanical engineering superiority is

showing signs of serious weakness" The German machine tool industry is as capable of delivering the goods as ever it was, but it runs the risk of being unable to maintain either performance or reputation in the long term unless fundamental changes in German eco-

nomic policy are undertaken soon. The basic problem is that the German industry is undercapitalised. In mechanical engineering as a whole, companies own stake in capital has declined to a mere 17.5 per cent of turnover.

The figure is continuing to decline and is substantially lower than the percentages in the United States, Japan and elsewhere, especially Japan, where it has steadily increased in recent years.

This capital is essential for investmen and development and to keep manufacturers competitive, particularly for research and development.

It is the only way in which Germany's shortage of raw materials and higher energy costs than those of its competitors

can be offset. This is something Bonn must come to realise. Neither high taxation nor high interest rates are conducive to inexpensive and competitive output and

healthy profits. This is a warning that should also be sounded in the direction of parties to

wage agreements.

The market for German machine tools is by no means exhausted, either at home or abroad. Domestic machinery is running a serious risk of growing outmoded, for instance.

Only a little over a quarter of mafive years old and can thus be ascribed

to the latest generation.
Yet the volume of investment in real terms was down two per cent on 1979 last year, so the trend is hardly towards

renovation. Abroad the prospects of sharing in US

factory automation are good.

German manufacturers do not lack the know-how. They are keen chough to join in the fray too. But a few changes must be made if they are to succeed.

Heins Hildebrandt (Die Welt, 16 July 1981)

P E Tranz Pick, who charges one Kruger rand for half on hour of investment advice, was adament in mid-March that gold was still the commodity to invest

in, despite its falling price, "Only gold offers protection from the coming currency depreciation. I firmly expect the pricee of gold to treble over the next two years:"

Gold was then trading at \$516 an ounce in London. It has now declined from its 21 January 1980 all-time high of \$850 to \$397.75 on 8 July 1981.

this is little more than a technical reac-The price of gold could well plummet to \$300 an ounce this year, say London

bullion dealers Rudolf Wolff & Co. It could also recover, of course, if there were a serious international crisis such as the Soviet invasion of Afghani-

stan, which prompted the last boom. But this assumption evidently does not work according to plan, as Degussa, the Frankfurt bullion processers and

dealers, point out. The price of gold has failed to respond to either the left-wing electoral victory in France or continued tension in Poland or the Israeli raid on a Iraqi nuclear reactor.

The gold slump has been more marked in dollars than in deutschemarks. Between January 1980 and July this year the London fixing, quoted in dol-Even Bayer Chemicals, a widely diver- lars, fell over 54 per cent;

Gold loses a little of its glitter

Over the same period the Frankfurt price per gram of gold was down a mere 32 per cent to DM31.04, while the DM buying price for Kruger rands has lumped roughly 30 per cent from went on the recover to \$415. but

DM1,695 to DM1,192. Dresdner Bank gold specialist Meinhard Carstensen says high US interest rates have hit the price of gold, which althoough it may appreciate in value

does not pay interest. Overnight rates for dollars are current-20 per cent, while three-month US Treasury bonds pay over 15 per cent and prime industrial bonds are earning

nearly 18 per cent. Since inflation is currently running at slightly less than 10 per cent in the United States it is simply no longer true to say that gold affords protection from

inflation. Cash invested in the money market earns a substantial real return in relation to the inflation rate, and certainly in comparison with gold, which not only earns no interest but also costs storage

tion, and record interest rates from Nor link the opening of a coal liquefaction, and record interest rates from Nor link to London are tending to static the situation, although unemployed the situation, although unemployed to lique any has gone some way towards to continues to increase.

Gold cannot compete in such discussions of cold and stances. It pays no interest for one, as well as the cold to lique factor in the Ruhr took two years to build and integer attention to longer need to hedge against it which the AG and Veba Oel AG.

urgently.

So further developments will be fined output is 100 tonnes of oil a depend to a large extent on how or the coincidence that Herr Rau vincingly money policies succeed in the plant on behalf of Northing inflation. But the gold price westphalia.

Last year the oil-exporting cou

too the oil exporters currently h

tonnes).

selling again.

There are no sure signs this countries seriously set about reductions. The only definite pointer the reliance on oil.

many East Bloc countries are in different party has for 45 years been technique. many East Bloc countries and creat capable of converting coal into

Continued from page 3

1984 he is not ensuared or laid low by some subterfuge or other,

Opposition policy, governed by ence, contradictions and latent rivalries. Herr Strauss still occasionally stakes his claim to be Chancellor or Finance

in national issues.

Herr Kohl, on contrast, stressed in

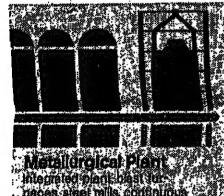
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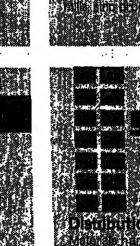
the CSU going nationwide as a fourth

No one, then, can force the Opposi-

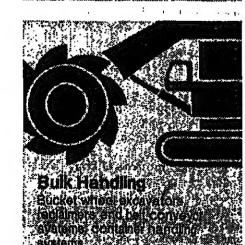
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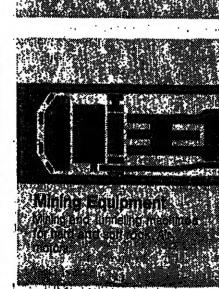
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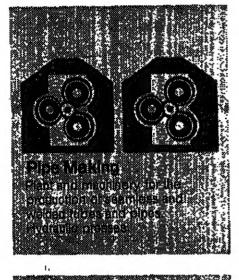


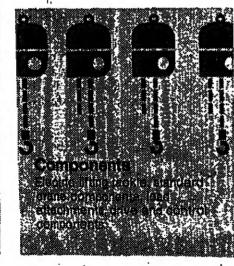












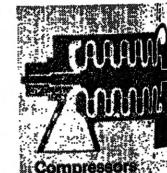


your partner with expe rience in all matters of tracking stabiliser system and mechanical engineering trackly and reliably in orbit.

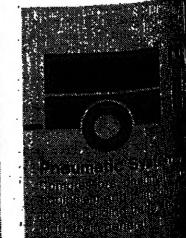
and plant construction there is the basis of an impressive increase trackly and reliably in orbit. base, world-wide sales test commercial satellites. oriented research and intelest organisation, which has development programme in phone calls. for new products.

Postfach 100141, D-4100 Dukt lierement in an age of inflation.

Fed. Rep. of Germany Fed. Rep. of Germany







Plenty of space for a phone call



unich aerospace manufacturers Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm can Mannesmann Demag, titemselves on a major contribulowards the success of the Intelsat

network and a future. The than 100 countries now belong

h 1965 it cost DM10 a minute to call United States from Germany; it now Mannesmann Demag K is about DM6 a minute, a striking

1 15,760 each in rent for 1,690 sateltelephone links, is reckoned to have ade a profit well in excess of

Experts claim the overall economic melit of satellite telecommunications the Federal Republic of Germany s'shady drawn level with the space Technology Ministry.

at Intelsat began on a low key with Early Bird, or Intelsat I, a weighed 29KG and carried 240 cohone links.

I me and a half tonnes yet alone remachines 107 air and is al 1,200 telephone channels.

axes reduced the weight of Intelsat with over 6.000 telephone links, 83kg while the current Intelsat V ention, weighing only fractionally

This increase in capacity was made able by a new stabiliser system, the inaxial system, which replaced

then a communication satellite its geostationary orbit, a point km above the equator at which it was to stand still, it is subject to

They include the pressure of solar ra-tion, the attraction of the moon, the metry of the earth's gravitational pull the remnants (at that altitude) of

means the only key leature dien in relation to the earth is of

he slightest change in angle may rein its antennas losing sight if the set area. So accurate and reliable tion-finding and stabilisation are itis for the success of a mission.

tatellite must be capable, by means was equipment and backed up, i that, by its ground station, of sna-Wirse and position if need be.

is dotted with small and miniature wilt engines to enable it to do so. echnology was quick to resort to

a trick to keep fuel consumption and wear and tear on the jet nozzles to a

ellite gyrate. External forces were transformed into satellite movements based on the laws of gyration that could be set right without too much trouble.

To gyrate well, satellites have to be barrel-shaped. This considerably reduces the surface area available for solar

Individual solar cells are only a few square centimetres in size, but the more the better to generate solar power for

As long as satellites need to gyrate however, they are limited to the barre shape and the outside walls of the barrel on which to house the solar cells that power the telecom relay facility.

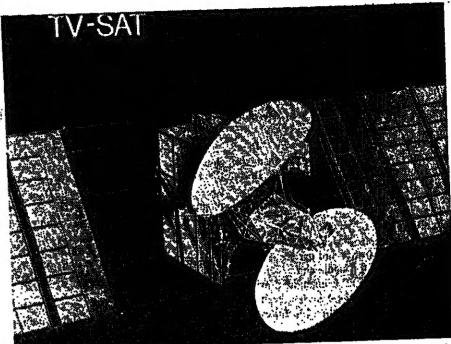
The triaxial stabiliser system developed in the Federal Republic of Germany put paid to the need for a barrel shape.

The interior gyrates, the exterior stands still. The satellite can be fitted out with solar paddles - wings covered This new and relatively sensitive prin-

ciple proved an operational success on board the Franco-German Symphonie satellites launched in 1974 and 1975. Intelsat then decided to use it to

double-the capacity of its telecom satel-The balance whicel, weighing several kilograms and rotating at several thousand rpm, is naturally only part of the

control system. There are also infrared and solar sensors. The infrared sensors track the earth's



From 1983 Europe's TV Sat will relay three TV programmes direct to households in the Federal Republic of Germany, and from 1986 five TV and sixteen radio

position, while the solar sensors, with varying degrees of sensitivity, aid stabilisation and help adjust the solar paddles.

There are also complicated electronic systems with sophisticated programming. Between them they make it possible to aim Intelsat V satellites at their target areas to within a few tenths of a degree.

Yet Intelsat V, weighing 950kg and designed for an active life of seven years, is the size of a small house.

The body of the satellite, including antennas, is 6.6 metres tall. With solar paddles extended, at 7.1 metres each, the satellite in orbital position has a wingspan of 15.7 metres.

The paddles are made of honeycomb aluminium and carbon fibre-reinforced plastic and are the best that modern light-weight techniques can provide.

They make it possible to cut the weight of solar panels from 60kg to

The two paddles, with their 17,600 solar cells, generate 1,564 watts, declining towards the end of the mission to 1.288 watts.

counting for about 10 per cent of the contract. The main contractors are Ford Aerospace of the United States, who farmed out roughtly 22 per cent to subcontractors in all the major industrial-

The original plan was to build seven Intelsat V satellites worth \$235m. Now more than twice as many are to be built.

The first two were successfully launched in December 1980 and April 1981. Others are to be put into orbit at intervals of three to four months.

Their mission will be to provide the satellite telecom links needed as international telecommunications reach annual growth rates of 20 per cent and more.

Dietrich Zimmermann (Mannheimer Morgen, 18 July 1981)

Winter in the Antarctic with jig-saw puzzles and chess

What's the weather like down there?" Bonn Research Minister Andreas von Bülow asks the crew of Germany's Antarctic base.

The scene is a Bonn press conference to mark 200 days since the expedition arrived in Antarctic waters. The phone call is via Comsat.

The temperature outside is -25 °C, the sky is overcast and there is a little wind, he is promptly told.

The call to the Georg von Neumayer research base 14,000km away in the Antarctic is via a Marisat maritime communication satellite.

The base is on the Antarctic ice shelf and slowly heading out to sea at an average rate of 160 metres per year, so contact is maintained by ship's radio.

Two hundred days beforehand a convoy of three research vessels were bound for the Weddell Sea and the Filchner ice shelf, where the base was originally to have been established. But the pack ice was impenetrable, so

on 14 January, after consultation with Bonn, it was decided to head for an allemative site 625km away in Atka Bay. in less than 40 days the construction

team put the base together. It consists of two corrugated metal tubes 50 metres long and 7.5 metres in diameter arrang-

They are linked by a passageway and house containers used as living quarters and research laboratories.

Since 4 March the base has been manned by a skeleton crew of five who are sitting out the winter.

They are Eckard Muller-Heiden, 32, from Ulm, a doctor and head of the team, Jurgen Janneck, 28, from Bremerhaven, the camp engineer, Paul-Herbert Hang, 32, from Bremen, the radio officer, Friedrich Obleitner, 24, from I Austria, the meteorologist and Matthias Idl, 31, a fellow-Austrian and the cook.

Morale is good, Müller-Heiden says, although the monastic life and lack of human contacts with the outside world are problems.

But there is no lack of work to ensure that everyone is kept busy and no-one feels depressed

Essential work includes constant showelling of snow. Atka Bay is a bad weather area where 180km/h wind and heavy snowfall are the rule.

But the Antarctic night does not last as long as it would have done on the Filchner ice shelf. After two months of uninterrupted darkness the sun reappeared for 25 minutes on 22 July.

Vehicles need regularly clearing of snow, warming, servicing and repairing. Then comes the base's extensive scienti-

It includes meteorological observation measurement of ice movement, recording of magnetic field and radio emission in the lonosphere along field lines.

Then there are ground surveys and checks, to ensure that the tubes in which the base camp staff live and work are still structurally sound.

Dr Müller-Heiden is also studying the medical effects of isolation and stress on

Leisure facilities include a video unit with 50 hours of tapes, books, a recordplayer, sports and games.

The sporting equipment includes table tennis and skiing. Chess was long the favourite game but at the time the telephone call was made everyone was keen on a 5,000-piece jigsaw puzzle of a painting by Breughel.

Yet despite such diversions and de-spite regular radio contact with other Antarotic bases and weekly phone calls with people back home, the 10 months the five men will be out there on their own are a long time. Michael Globig

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,



THE CINEMA

The melancholy sound of a saxophone and a boy with nowhere to go

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Permanent Vacation and Byo Byo Brazil were two of more than a dozen outstanding films shown at this year's Hamburg film festival, screened for five days in July.

Permanant Vacation takes us to the

Lower East Side of New York. Few people are to be seen in this ghost town of decaying house fronts and garbage-laden streets, this dirty lonesome city.

A beautiful young woman at a window asks the hero where he has been as the dull light of day warms the inhospitable empty space a little.

Just walking around, answers the 16year-old boy who calls himself Aloysius Parker and wears his clothes and hair in the fashion of the beatnik era of the late

40s and early 50s.

He is a Manhattan graffiti artist of no fixed abode, without a job or aims in life, whose feeling for life is told by Jim Jarmusch in his first film in blue-tinted pictures with high contrast.

Jarmusch was an assistant to Wim Wenders in Wenders' Lightning over

His hero is engaged in an escape into the interior in a single, continuous movement and, unlike Wenders' Handke film, he has no fear of making a false

Wherever possible he would like to be a step ahead of what motivates him

(whatever it may be).
"He seems," Jarmusch has said," to be an example of something I have encountered smong many young and intel-ligent people all over the United States.

"They are youngsters who became teenagers some time after the youth movement of the 60s and thus lacked

"For people outside the system there is no real centre, no movement in which they might incorporate themselves or to which they might relate."

Permanent Vacation, shown in English with German subtitles, was an extremely inexpensive film, produced on a shoestring budget of barely \$30,000.

Yet in its way it is perfect and does not go wrong at any point. At times (moments of peace and quiet) it has something of the distance and detachment of Edward Hopper's paintings.

Then, supported both by the melancholy sound of a saxophone and by the trance-like atmosphere conveyed by electronically alienated Japanese gamelin music, it is an altogether Expression-ist work.

Jarmusch also outlines his dreams and quotes snatches of conversation from somewhere or other, relating episodes from the periphery of his life, somewhere between documentation and fic-

Carlos Diegues, in Bye Bye Brazil. screened in Portuguese with German subtitles, deals, in a manner more in keeping with conventional narrative cinema, with another aspect of contemporary America.

He tells the tale of a group of funfair and circus people, a magician, a woman dancer and an acrobat, who travel from place to place in a gorgeously painted

old truck as Caravana Rolidei. They are joined by an accordeon player and his pregnant wife, and soon two worlds meet (worlds that still exist alongside each other in Brazil), reflected in the needs of this handful of people.

One is shown to be in a process of slow decay. It is a world characterised by the nostalgic samba rhythms of the villases and small towns that technological

When it does, however, it will upset and destroy their way of life. Its place is being taken by another, dominated by the new medium TV, in which there is no longer any room for the colourful

At the end of the film we see a gigantic new truck with flashing neon lights and a cargo of human yet market-

This is what happens when the circus people adapt to the needs of civilised society and transform themselves into a kind of mobile Eros Centre.

Bye Bye Brazil shows us both the old and the new South America and is both a telling and a fascinating story of change. It is not without a degree of op-timistic enthusiasm about living in this

These, then, are two of about 30 films creened in five days at the eighth Hamburg film festival, and seldom over the past year have so many fine films

Both had already been seen at the Mannhelm and Locarno festivals, Most of the others were not new either, although for the most part produced over the past two years.

Most of the others have already beenseen in Berlin or Cannes or elsewhere, and were there rated, perhaps not outstanding films, but films well worth

Yet hardly any German cinema has yet screened them and no distributor has seen fit to handle them.

This state of affairs is due to change. Hamburg is not just a film festival, although as a festival it receives more than DM900,000 in subsidies and was

It is also a trade fair for the 150-odd



AG Kino. They meet once a year in Hamburg and offer guarantees for individual films in anticipation of box office

separate finance company then buys the films and AG Kino loans the copies to cinema-owners, first and fore-

screening films of this kind has increased drastically in the past decade,

Repertory cinemas are opening even in the provinces, so much so that they have been an iridispensable feature of the film world since the late 70s.

They and the communal, or municipal cinemas have taken over from Walter Kirchner's Neue Filmkunst and Lupe cinemas which in their turn maintained the post-war film club and cinema guild

Many began 10 years ago with an outlook that was dedicated, committed; but they have also always been commercial enterprises, although dubbed alternative

certainly intended to provide an alternative to conventional commercial cinema,

They sought to show several films a day, films of the kind that would otherwise never have been shown (or maybe in late-night shows).

They tried not to show films in isolation but in series arranged according to the producer, genre or country, and to explain them in a film magazine.

They also held platform discussions and other events with a view to making contact with the cinema-going public.

Their ideas may have differed widely and failed to tally, but there were many points of contact it could be said to be

They included programmes for children and old people, political films (be they about the Third World or squatters in Germany, about community or trade work) and a communication

The Abaton in Hamburg was, in the wake of the Arsenal in Berlin, one of the first cinemas to run against the grain of the general demise of picture palaces in the late 60s and lauch a new

Despite scepticism voiced by the pundits. Werner Grassmann set up the Abaton in an old garage near Hamburg's

It now houses two cinemas, the AG Kino and the film finance company (both of which he heads) and the Hamburg film festival.

The problems repertory cinemas face have nonetheless, despite the progress made, remained essentially the same, and they are probably more pressing in the town than in the country.

This fact was certainly very much in evidence at the platform and other debates held during the film festival many of which, sad to say, were not open to the general public.

Repertory cinemas face a threat to their aim of showing a full range of films, a threat to their very existence even. It is the law of the major distributors, whose methods predominate in the

Four film distributors (both American and smaller German enterprises, such as the Filmverlag der Autoren) refuse to do

They are under pressure from the cinema chains not to do so and effectively. ban copies of films they handle from the smaller repertory cinemas.

This ban may have been lifted to some extent here and there but basically it still applies, at times even going to

There have been instances, exceptional ones maybe, of cinema-owners being so worded about forfeiting box office receipts that they bought up a film and then preferred not to screen it,

This they did rather than allow nonprofitmaking operators and film clubs run by the Church or by educational institutions to show it.

AG Kino, the distribution agency serving alternative cinemas, has for years had a stock-in-trade of more than 100 films that has proved a godsend to small operators who were up against it.

It has enabled them to show serious and outstanding films at times when oth-

erwise they would have been utileend. It is also a stock-in-tade to ample for any cinema that is but i

2 August 1981 . No.

The issues discussed in Hambre almost exclusively commercial and tions such as how best to attract at sers and how to facilitate and that

This shop talk testified to a concial outlook among the malny pa cinema tradesmen that complete whelmed artistic considerations.

So little was said about prome magazine of screening concept of the content of films shown that easy to gain the impression the commercial criteria continued to me

Yet if repertory cinemas am log as an alternative to commercial (and not just in doing more thank change of programme twice a r aspects and events of a non-com kind must be taken into account.

In the mid-70s alternative of still had a backlog of film him make good, and cinema-goes w see films they had previous unable to see.

This backlog demand now seem have been satisfied. Besides, that competition from TV (as, for int from the ten-part. Buffuel series on being screened on Channel I)

Television no longer screen oldies; in acreening the latest in Buñuel it is depriving the cinema: box office potential.

It has lately seemed to be the (and, sad to say, this trend was M cussed in Hamburg) that reprint nemas have taken to showing film haphazardly as their commercial

female stars of the silver screenist ly turns out to include the motion films merely because they stand has

A series of purportedly bed films include costume films of the the are not worth seeing by any ciles while action can be an exque for an

include films halled as racy

And programme magazines are proper lence in entering new markets ing less and less imaginative (sither experience in entering new markets this is not invariably the case), which are international network linking Yet the number of repertory differences on the Increase, Hanover-based buch key financial centres as London,

chim Flebbe, for instance, will some lew York, Luxembourg, Zurich, Paris, running a dozen cinemas between the lew York, Luxembourg, Zurich, Paris,

running a dozen cinemas between the first repetit long and Göttingen.

In Frankfurt, where the first repetit long in Frankfurt, where the first repetit long in the state of this year, be half a for by the end of this year, be half a for long by the end of this year, be half a for long long in the state of the concentration on the state of the pyou gain that first and all-important more repers, threaten to depity in that the concentration of the quality that the concentration of the quality that the concentration of the quality that the concentration distinct.

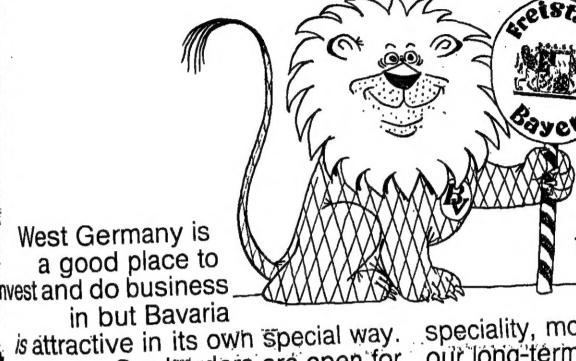
Tokyo, Bahrain, Hong Kong, Rio de concentration of the first repetit to Janeiro, Johannesburg, is there to be and market the concentration of the quality that the quality that the concentration of the quality that the quality the quality that the quality that the quality that the q made them unique and distinct.

launchers of Frankfurt's reperiory of partner and familiar with all types of missed opportunities and similar management of failure.

Yet it is no coincidence that of cinema has been named Chaples could presage a second chapter One can but hope it will not put

throwback to mindless comm but mark the beginning of new wind

to cut their coats according to the their coats. The Issues discussed in Hamburg of the their coats. to West Germany and the friendly Freistaat



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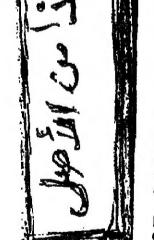
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Spell of disaster for that lingering wart

II uckleberry Finn tells Tom Sawyer, in Mark Twain's novel, that magic spells are a sure cure for warts.

More than a century later they still seem to do the trick with obstinate warts and shingles where medicine fails.

"It seems to work," says Professor Adolf Ernst Meyer of Hamburg University Hospital, who has made a study of the subject, yet he can only guess why.

Huck Finn's method was to take a dead cat to the graveyard at midnight, preferably to the freshly-dug grave of an evil person. (At midnight the devil

The heart of the matter

Most heart drugs are to all intents and purposes placebos. They have little or no effect, according to a drug survey supervised by Bremen medic Eberhard Greiser.

Persantin and Persantin forte, manufactured by Thomas, are claimed to be vasodilators. In other words, they are said to dilate the blood vessels.

That is why they are often prescribed after a heart attack. But they only improve the oxygen supply to parts of the heart that are well-supplied already, not to sections of the cardiac muscle that are in leopardy. ...

drug is five years old. It is taken from Paul Müth's Medikamentenbuch für den kritischen Verbraucher (Book of Drugs for the Critical Consumer).

The first volume of Professor Greiser's survey of cardiac drugs reaches a similar conclusion. The therapeutic efficacy of Persantin forte is found to be doubtful.

So nothing new is necessarily brought to light in the survey, compiled by 23 medical men and commissioned by the Bonn Ministries of Labour, Research and Technology and Youth, Family Affairs

Critical information was already available for anyone who wanted it, although not necessarily in such a thorough and comprehensive form.

Research staff pored over medical literature for evidence that any of the 567 drugs probed were effective.

Of 231 single-component drugs examined only 214 were found to be therapeutically efficacious, and this figure applied to 309 classifications.

A further 336 drugs made up of combinations of between two and 27 active ingredients and marketed in 499 classifications were probed.

Of these, 491 were rated unsatisfactory and a more four were found to be therapeutically effective. In other words, only 40 per cent of heart drugs on the marked passed the test.

Some consolation may be derived from the preface to the survey written by Giessen pharmacologist Ernst Ha-

A doctor who prescribes a virtual placebo for cardiac malfunction may well be a shrewder physician than one who prescribes a drug rated efficacious, Professor Habermann says.

But must there be so many virtual placebos?

(Rheinische Merkur)



comes to snatch the evil-doer from the

and yell: "The devil take the corpse the cat follow the devil, warts follow the cat! Away with you!"

You can do it with beans too. Huck tells Tom. You must split a bean down the middle and cut the wart open so that blood flows, then spread a little blood on one half of the bean.

This half must be buried at a crossroads at midnight on a moonless night and the other half must be burnt. The buried half will try to pull the other half down with it taking the wart too.

Medicine has made great strides since the 19th century and the days when Mark Twain told the tale of Tom and Huck, but it has made little headway with some complaints, and they include warts and shingles.

"When doctors are at their wits' end they send their patients to us, even senior surgeons at leading hospitals," says a man whose 72-year-old wife has since childhood successfully cast magic spells on warts and shingles.

She is deaf and has nothing to say on the subject, but her husband proudly says that his wife has so far always succeeded in curing the complaint in three sessions at most.

Curing warts in this way is more difficult than curing shingles, apparently, "but she has always succeeded. Patients mist not overdo eating and drinking during the treatment, and not wash the

His wife has special spells, he says, and also a book listing the spells to be used. But what is in it and which spells she uses are her secret. No-one is allowed to watch her treating her patients.

Professor Meyer, who says it seems to work, does not feel the methods used by the medical profession (burning, cutting or cauterising warts) are invariably ne-

There are no scientific data or figures relating to groups treated in one way or other. Why, in any case, should one feel so dubious about school medicine?

But there has been research into hypnosis. Patients who have been hypnotised have proved quicker to cure than those treated without hypnosis.

"The mechanics of the two processes, hypnosis and spells, are similar," says Professor Meyer, "It is a matter of sug-

He has probed magic spells as a method of curing complaints for many years, but has yet to reach a decision he would regard in any way as final.

Magic spells include an extra feature, something special and preferably spinechilling. Often the patient has to do it

"It" can be something such as putting a toad on the wart, going to a cemetery in the middle of the night or burying some item or other.

Magic spells are gaining in popularity, too. "It may not be a boom but there can be no mistaking a clear trend towards outsider methods," says Profes-

"It may be because outsiders spend more time talking to the patient, show greater understanding of the suffering and trigger a response to the increasingly technological nature of medicine to-- the madding and it has

Popular medicine has always curedcomplaints such as warts and shingles, however, and only complaints such as these. All in all, the medical profession is as much at a loss to explain the phenomenon as everyone else.

How to stay young: take a little water with your stress

Stress in moderation is essential. It mann said. He advised older people to make sure they drank at least a litre or a logist Erhard Olbrich. He was addressing a Hamburg conference on geriatrics.

Experiments with animals in the Soviet Union had shown that too little stress cut life just as short as too much did he said.

This was a fine formula for prolonging life but difficult to put into practice; it was not the nature or degree of strain that counted but how the person affected coped with it.

A divorce, for instance, might well be other broke up under the strain.

Using what Professor Olbrich called the psychotherapy of life one could learn to change one's attitude towards daily stress and handle it better.

Bernhard Steinmann from Berne, Switzerland, dealt with diets for old people. The older you got, the more important it was to drink enough water per day, he said.

Liquid intake was most important as a means of preventing premature ageing. Older people were less thirsty than younger, and if they drank less their bodies tended to dehydrate, .

Mental upsets, general exhaustion and Christ and Well, 17 July 1981) heart trouble ensued, Professor Stein-

litre and a half a day.

This liquid (mineral water, fruit juice, meat extract or tea) should be taken over and above the food normally eaten.

Old people needed to be particularly careful in reducing high blood pressure. said Erich Lang from Glessen, president of the German Gerontological Associa-

Blood pressure did not necessarily have to be reduced to normal levels, but the reduction must be gradual.

Low blood pressure also treatment. Professor Lang told the conference. Like high blood pressure it increased the risk of a heart attack.

Caution was likewise counselled in connection with medicine to counteract weakness of the heart in old people. Dosage must be carefully considered to rule out harmful side-effects.

It was surprising to learn, he said, that provided medical and personal care were good older people were no more likely to die of heart attacks than younger.

It was also immaterial whether the heart patient was looked after in a large hospital or a small but well-run clinic or

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 July 1981)

New treatme CHILDREN

Learning rhythm and melody through for autistic music: an award-winning method

RHEINISCHE DOWN 43-year-old housewife from Wein-Asiadt, near Cologne, has been anded the 1981 prize for the best

The lary were particularly impressed

skew and the detailed and readily un-

metropolis

CARACAS

Venezuela

teliro Bistrado Protore Book-Bilebino 🧏

NAIROBI Im Bild-In pictures

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These unique colour guides are

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Dutch Nobel laurests Note that grand gramophone record for chilbergen has outlined to the tenth of the Nobel Prize at the late of the specialising in ing autistic children.

Dr Tinbergen, an experiment that the Fidula label, is entitled Kinglist, has developed the methan party.

With New York therapist limit at the prizegiving ceremony Heinz-lit ran counter to the approximate the prizegiving ceremony Heinz-lit ran counter to the approximate the prizegiving ceremony Heinz-lit ran counter to the approximate the Education Ministry said half the Autistic children suffer for the special same prizegiving ceremony Heinz-lit late of North Rhine-Westph-lit Education Ministry said half the

Autistic children suffer front goods on the market were heard by radical form of inability to at sidings of pre-school age. with their surroundings. There That was why parents and educatio-communication with their embryolists urgently needed advice and ideas

Psychiatrists had larger and quality and criteria by which to sestood the complaint, atthing his records. The sward-winning record was Frau fects such as brain damage. Gas-Tutt's idea and she was responsible

Dr Tinbergen a professor if for the music and dance concepts and University, in England, stokes the book that accompanied the record. to traumatic experiences in tr It was, the jury said, imaginatively ar-

It was, he said, an anxiety anged and well put to music, both vo-emotional disturbance of bir ally and instrumentally. prevented interplay betwee Children were activated and motivated parents and surroundings in the to more freely or under supervision to hostile influences before or that the music and to express in their danc-He had been unable to have ing how they experienced rhythm and

defects among the children by melody. and Dr Welsh had examined le factors merely influenced the to by the excellent presentation on the vulnerability.

Angst is the key word, Dr feels. Social anxiety makes the ject all attempts to established and initially prevents the stilling of contact with its mothe.

Subsequently any kind d with with others is likewise midel The Tinbergens were first pr

to examine the subject by making histories of autistic children recovered without medical mish Their mothers had succeeded coming their anxiety. This the gens felt, clearly indicated that

was curable. They felt this assumption out by the unusually high pers cures achieved by therapists vi

by intuition. Martha Weish is one such page She starts by inducing the hug her child, using force if need

In Lindau Dr Tinbergen succession of photos indicate children who initially objected in to being hugged suddenly their mothers for the first line. They carefully studied the

then looked at grandm were present and

Eventually they showed light vity and examined objects in It was the first step on the Treatment by this method

from six weeks to three years. children have been treated, 2 fully. In two cases the mother failure, in two other cases en cumstances were to blame. But autistic children could

he emphasised. They no long to be committed to homes for tally sick. (Rheinische Post.

derstandable description of the dancing

The prize, awarded for the first time this year, would, it was hoped, get across to a wider public the little-known fact that modern dance music exists which has been specially arranged for children.

This is a subject in which Frau Gass-Tutt is particularly interested. Since training as a teacher of music and sport she has been appalled by the idea that children's dancing was limited to either aping adults or going through conventional or traditional kiddle dance rou-

She aimed to develop new dance games and varieties specially devised for children. There was to be no compulsion to carry out prescribed steps or to compete in any way.

"For me the simple, straightforward figure is fine," she says. "I don't want there to be a show. That is something you have to learn and practise.

"What I want is for children to enjoy carrying out simple, easy to follow movement sequences."

She tried to put her ideas into practice as a teacher, keeping them up as a hobby when she married and had chil-

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lasting memento

dren of her own and settled down as a housewife.

Nine years ago her first book of dances for four to 10-years-olds was published, soon to be followed by a second book for older children.

She has long enjoyed close and cordial ties with Fidula-Verlag, her publishers and record label. 70,000 copies of her books and records have sold to kindergartens and elementary schools.

So the prize has not altogether been a complete surprise for her.

She relies for many of her ideas on courses she runs for kindergarten teachers and sports club dancing instructors. "You get a varied response, ideas and suggestions for improvements," she

Her own children, girls aged 11 and 13, have naturally been a great help too.

Whenever their mother came up with a new idea the girls brought round a few classmates and tried it out.

The best way to break the ice at children's parties, says Frau Gass-Tutt, is to overcome the inhibition barrier as soon as possible by means of music and motion, without much instruction.

She has no ambitions to set up in competition with dancing instructors and studios or ballet classes for children. Her aim is to convert into motion the music children like.

a hobby," she says, "otherwise I fear I might forfeit my spontaneity."

Rainer Schauz

Even nine- and 10-year-olds frequently feel like stopping the world and getting off. Often they try.

Children's doctors, scientists and educationalists discussed the problem in Augsburg. A number of Land Education finistries were also represented.

Reinhard Lempp, head of child psychiatry at Tübingen University, reckons about 30 per cent of children who are failures at school run a risk of failure in later life on account of mental upsets. Parents in an Aalen. Württemberg

The pressures

of failure

Tubingen University psychiatrists say there has been an enormous in-

crease in anxiety and depression among

pressure group for humane schooling said their polls showed four out of five children at all categories of school felt

Replies by 1,000 children, 1,000 parents and over 6,000 teachers indicated that 78 per cent of schoolchildren aged under 10 needed constant help with homework.

At high school this percentage drops to 61, but the difference is hardly sub-

Teachers fare badly too. Fifty per cent of elementary school children did not understand what they were supposed to

The corresponding figures for other, ascending categories of school were 54. 30 and 26 per cent.

As for teachers themselves, three out of four felt inadequately trained in education theory and didactics. They, like the parents, favoured cuts in the curricu-

Fifty per cent of teachers felt marks or grades were a dubious practice.

(Mannheimer Morgen, 9 July 1981)

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 4 July 1981) Sex education inadequate, reveals Bonn survey

O nly 37 per cent of girls and 25 per cent of boys are given advice on relating to sexual education. contraception by their parents, according to a poll by a Munich professor.

Professor Schmid-Tannwald of Munich University put questions on sexuality and contraception to 1,600 youngsters aged 14 to 18.

The survey was commissioned by the Bonn Ministry of Youth, Family Affairs and Health. The Minister, Antje Huber, briefed the Press in Bonn on its find-

She said it clearly indicated that young people were not taught the facts of life satisfactorily either at home or at

Fifty-five per cent of girls and boys ned felt they had not been taught enough about family planning at school As for relationships with partners of the other sex, 74 per cent felt there was more they could have been taught.

"That," Frau Huber commented, "is not enough to enable young people to protect themselves."

In 1979 about 8,000 girls under 18 gave birth. Last year 4,800 of 87,700 legal abortions involved girls of under 18. The only way to deal with the problem of abortions was to teach young people more about contraception.

Frau Huber called on parents first and foremost to function as the first point

They must do more than merely lecture them about bodily functions and the birds and bees. The survey said the mother was the

most important person in connection with information on the facts of life. She was reported to head the list by 69 per cent of girls and 41 per cent of boys Three out of four parents of girls and two out of three parents of boys felt

their children had been taught enough about sex. So did 80 per cent of the girls and 75 per cent of the boys... But there were serious shortfalls of information on key issues. A third of the girls and nearly half the boys used either 10 contraceptives or unreliable methods

even when going steady. Yet 90 per cent of the girls said pregnancy would be either a catastrophe or must unpleasant.

A further sign that more information and advice were needed was that 35 per cent of boys and 21 per cent of girls said there was no-one with whom they could discuss sex.

Frau Huber hopes to help bridge the gap by printing a one-million run of the brochure Mussehen muss es nicht geben (There is No Need to Have to Gei Gerda Strack Married).

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 July 1981



Judaism as an academic discipline reasserts itself after 40 years

L Heidelberg University of Jewish Studies has been granted official recognition as an academic institution.

It is now the only college of its kind in Germany and enjoys official status as part of German university life. But Jewish studies in Germany can look hack on a long and distinguished tradi-

Indeed, no tradition that has survived to this day has done so longer than the Jewish, and traditions, especially those of major religions, do not retain their vitality merely by maintaining a certain way of life or form of worship.

Their survival is to a large extent due to the repated learning of what has been handed down, especially the canon of the holy scriptures and their interpretation, and to the reaffirmation of belief in changing circumstances.

In the Jewish tradition this role has customarily been assigned to scholarly interpreters, and later to philosophers.

Judalsm as an academic discipline emerged in the early 19th century at the time modern historical and philological research methods were evolved.

It was committed to the ideal of objectivity embraced by modern science as a whole, yet at the same time the disciplined study of Jewish traditions by Jews was intended to enable them to strengthen an identity weakened by as-

The emergence of Jewish studies made Germany the intellectual centre of European Jewry, with students from neighbouring countries to the east in particular enrolling at the famous universities of Berlin and Breslau either to study Judaism or to prepare to become rabbis.

Untill the Nazi era all currents of Judaism were represented in Germany, and represented academically too.

Leon A. Feldman, founding dean of the Heidelberg faculty, was forced to leave Germany as an 18-year-old. He went on to hold the chair of Hebrew studies at Rutgers University, New Jersey, before returning.

The two main objectives at Heidelberg, he says, are to maintain Jewish knowledge and to prepare students for a career in the Geman-language Jewish community as a cantor, religious instructor or social worker.

The difficulties that arise are self-evident. The continuity of Jewish research and teaching was broken in Germany for 40 years.

Among the 30,000 Jews who live in the Federal Republic of Germany today there is a glaring shortfall of tradition.

There once was a time when all major German cities boasted a high school where Jewish youngsters were taught not only the standard curriculum but also the classical teachings of Judaism.

Nothing comparable exists today, so school-leavers who are thinking of joining the Jewish clergy are no longer well versed in Hebrew and the Torah before they go to a seminary.

The Heidelberg college is neither willing nor able to train rabbis, however, although a number of Jewish communities in Germany may have expected it to

All it can do is prepare students for a suitable course at a seminary in either Israel or the United States.

wo years after it was launched the Were the college to specialise in training rabbis it would be setting its cap at a very exclusive position. It would also interest only a very small number

Besides, it could hardly cater for all shades of opinion in Jewish religious life - for both reformed and orthodox, liberal and conservative Jews.

So the college does not see its role as that of a specifically career-orientated facility. Its brief is to lay the academic groundwork for a variety of careers, albeit manly among the Jewish community. Heidelberg has been accused of being too exclusively academic and of paying too little attention to practical work of a kind likely to benefif the community.

Professor Feldman will hear nothing of such claims. In the final analysis, he says, superficial knowledge is not much use for practical activity.

But where the very foundations of the Jews' knowledge about themselves have been upset they must first be relaid.

Initial expectations may have been too optimistic. The willingness of young Jews to deal in greater academic detail with their traditions was overestimated.

Yet students elsewhere can but dream of the conditions of study at the Heidelberg college. There are five professors (with one chair currently vacant), two lecturers and several tutors to teach

ermany's Muslim minority is the

second-largest in Western Europe:

about 1.7m. Only France has more. And

Islam has become the third-largest reli-

gious denomination after Roman Catho-

Germany's Muslim residents include

an estimated 1.4m Turks, 120,000 Yu-

goslavs, 80,000 Arabs, 40,000 black Afri-

cans and South Asians, 20,000 Persians

Yet despite this relatively large num-

ber of faithful, the cultural importance

It does not enjoy the privileges of the

two major Christian denominations, for

instance, and with few exceptions does

not boast mosques commensurate with

The Islamic countries, represented by

They recently agreed on a site, and

their embassies in Bonn, have long

sought to set up a religious and cultural

later this year, if possible, the Confer-

ence of Islamic Ambassadors plans to

hold an architectural competition for the

European capital (London, Brussels, Am-

sterdam and Rome are the others) to get

It will comprise a mosque, an exten-

sive library and conference facilities.

Saudi Arabia, custodian of the holiest

places of Islam, will probably foot most

The Arab countries also backed an in-

stitute for the history of Islamic-Arab

studies founded in Frankfurt last Febru-

ary and affiliated to Frankfurt Universi-

Eleven Arab countries raised roughly

Bonn will then be the fifth Western

of Islam is hardly reflected in German

and 1,500 German converts.

its importance either.

centre in the German capital.

an Islamic centre.

lics and Protestants.

students and students for whom Jewish studies are only a subsidiary subject. There are also a number of visiting students from Heidelberg University, with which the college has a cooperation

From the outset the college has taken pains to hire first-rate academic staff, specialists from Israel, the United States

For the most part they are Jewish scholars who were forced to leave Germany in the 30s. This brings us to the most serious

problem so far faced. None of the professorial staff have yet stayed in Heidelberg for longer than two semesters. They quit either because of advancing age or on account of other commit-

ments and research interests. The only permanent woman lecturer, characteristically, is a German and a non-Jewess. Staff are required to combine the necessary academic qualifications with proficiency in the German

But many older scholars (younger ones too) are determined not to return to the country where they were persecuted and from which they were ex-

They cannot forget that Germany was once the country that originated plans to eliminate once and for all the entire Jewish civilisation.

Professos fieldman has no intention of

Islam's long

history

in Germany

this centre for the study of Islamic

Islam's roots extend way back into

German history, however. Charlemagne

in the eighth century AD was on good

terms with caliph Haroun al-Rashid in

There are many instances of encoun-

ters between Germans and Islam during

benefit and are now once more the sub-

But who would know that the history

of Islam in Germany dates back to Fre-

derick William I, Prussia's soldier-king?

In 1732 he had the first mosque in

Germany built near Potsdam garrison

It was a gift for 20 of his favourite

from all over Europe. These 20 were

Turks and the Duke of Livonia arranged

Prophet Mohammed," the Osmanic en-

voy Resmet Ahmed Effendi wrote efful-

gently to Sultan Abdul Hamid I in 1777.

"They make no bones about being

prepared to accept Islam." This was the

conclusion he reached from the enthu-

siasm Berliners showed about the first

envoy of the Supreme Porte to visit Fre-

One of the best-known German Mos-

lems was African explorer Dr Eduard

derick the Great's Prussia.

DM40m towards the cost of setting up Schnitzer, who in 1878, as Mehmed

"The people of Berlin recognise the

for them to serve in the Prussian army.

the crusades that were to their mutual

knowledge and tradition.

ject of historical research.

Baghdad.

yielding an inch on his exacting to CORT mic requirements, however, lie is termined to maintain standards at lished in the college's first two year

His staff have included men and Shlomo Eidelberg, Alexander Gulla Chaim Rabin and Abraham Wagen, all of them names that count for the

By keeping up standards he me

Most studies at the Heidelberg of tolled States in 276, four strokes say they are not there primarily to be the US pro. For Langer it looked academic honours. They are then the US pro. For Langer it looked cause they are interested in a civilian in certainly well on his way to be that for centuries helped to make the certainly well on his way to be rope what it was.

time and again to their ghetter they have never lived in a cultural

Even at the risk of being excurate cated by their community they they headlong into the philosophical & of their age, making submit achievements in both science and arts. The search for their origins and of the cultural situation into which is age born is a frequent quest of ki

Jews and non-Jews today.

Provided the Heidelberg University Spion and single sculls specialist, is Jewish Studies remains open to both might yet accomplish what seems locately after being soundly beaten creasingly impossible elsewhere in the location of the seems of the location of th versity thought factories.

what we have historically come to be liner

equatorial province.

burg, in the Bosphorus.

Emin Pasha, became governor digit al sourt to overtake the new GDR the Mund just in time.

Then there was Karl Delron, 1 1800 the final he outrowed the entire saillor from Brandenburg who pure Liaduding Agrikola, to set a record ship, a three-mast barque from the chronise.

Thirty years later he was a ludi

Until 1954 he was Imam of West be all probability it was a combination lin and head of the Muslim common mything on a day when tailwinds in Germany, then he entered the distribution is liked too.

matic service.

He is now an influential Islamic in the last Duse, would not have been ologian and an expert on Germany like if Kolbe had given up if any-Karachi, where he works for the last that gone wrong.

Muhammad Abdullah, a German prospect.

Muhammad Abdullah,

rospect:
"German Moslems are only an infinite the final, scratching from a se"German Moslems are only an infinite the following day.

tesimally small minority among the such tough races on a single
1.7m supporters of Islam in the Federal Res such tough races on a single
the more than enough," he ex-

Republic of Germany.

"But one day they could well come this meant postponing team selection the fore if one of their organisms the world championships, probably were to succeed in gaining recognition the Duisburg international event. as a religious community."

(Nordwest Zeitung 15 July !)

So far their bid for recognition and half was chary in Lucerne on his been in vain, but the authorities are paid championship prospects.

dually coming to realise that if the location they have to select me, he ciple of equality is to apply, laking it and then I shall have to decide less entitled than other major religious and the lake part. So Kolbe to be officially recognised as such.

Klaus Bend Rend Rendered Ren

Langer's second in British Open gives German golf a new dimension

"They are the greatest golfing public

Maybe this is because the first British

Open was held in Prestwick back in

1860. None of the US masters tourna-

ments can hold a candle to the leading

Not even Wimbledon, the Mecca of

The German Open, shortly to be held

at Falkenstein, Hamburg, will certainly

be a far cry from its British and US

consistent form elsewhere in Europe.

andicapped children.

He is much better known among

ny. "I hardly spend any time in Germa-

Peter-Michael Kolhe

But more than a few thousand specta-

lawn tennis, can claim to have been

British events in this respect.

going for as long as that.

in the world," said Rogers, who feels the

US public do not merit this accolade.

that there are only two municipal golf courses in the country, in Düsseldorf and Munich. "Maybe there will soon be some initiative to make the sport accessible to the general public.". Golf can prove a spectator sport.

There were 114,522 spectators on the Jews may have been forced to a famm was for German tennis, the me and again to their shetming the paved the way for a better greens and fairways at Sandwich, and a fine public they were.

all doubtless be a few months be-

Kolbe the enigmatic oarsman

Imburg oarsman Peter-Michael

creasingly impossible elsewhere in 2 2 2 2 2 2 Agrikola from It could expand frontiers of our in Essen he made an equally unence and heighten consciousnes hable comeback in the Rotsee regatta

Michael Hierholm life rose like a phoenix from the ashes (Frankfurter Allgentin kel the Swiss event, generally regarded as für Deutschland, 16 July 1922 diess rehearsal for the forthcoming championships in Munich. the heats Kolbe, 27, came from

boy will produce a fresh sponsor for the German Open now that Braun have reof with an unexpected and unaccustired from the fray.

Even so, the German Open lacks both the cash and the kudos, so it is most unlikely to rate the competitors who enter for other events of its kind.

Langer has certainly done his best to Mehasalways been a puzzle. Why has suddenly hit peak form? Maybe, as a popularise the event, and his other priofield-marshal and represented the first medal-winner since 1973, he was preme Ports at the Congress of Bell the be beaten by newcomer with the rities (America, the Ryder Cup, "preferably against Tom Watson," and his first world championships in his own These men form a link between the may just around the corner.

past and contemporary German list was it his new boat with its fixed lems, who number an estimated lems and mobile outriggers and footrest? One of them, Mohammed Amas like were certainly important psycholobohm, has likewise gone far in an interpretation of them. young people in Britain than in Germa-

ss a religious community. In the Duisburg international event.

So far their bid for recognition to kelbe was chary in Lucerne on his

(Kidler-Nachrichten, 13: July 1981)

for instance biblical interpretalizate a standing ovation by a crowd in the original Hebrew, not transfer a standing ovation by a crowd Encouragement of inter-disciplina a standing ovation by a crowd research is another objective, with a be came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest the came in second in the 110th aim being to interest theological in the came in second in the 110th aim being to

Sandwich Knauss failed to make the final round but he covered the course in 79 and 76 on the first two days to win £350 in prize money.

"The Open is an unforgettable experience I should hate to have missed," he said after failing to make the final

He then set off to Holland and the qualifying rounds for his next toumsment. In this he was very much following in Langer's footsteps in seasons past. Peter Sundt/dpa

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 July 1981)



Volleyball officials want to nationalise American girls

German volleybali officials are se-riously thinking of naturalising two make all the difference. "We have fine women players of our own but they are American girls to enable them to play for Germany in the European championships and at the Olympics.

tors, as last year in Berlin, might possibly turn up in Hamburg, prompted by Christian Brandel, the Volleyball As-Langer's second place in Sandwich and sociation's public relations officer, prefers to say that the officials are "consi-He has been runner-up in four more dering a theoretical situation." tournaments of late, so maybe the local

It may be theoretical but it is certainly worth considering. With Germany well on the way to becoming a leading contender in European women's volleyball the two American girls could make

Janet Baier and Terry Place, outstanding players in the volleyball Bundesliga, are development aid volunteers with a

Between them they have been capped over 200 times for the United States. They seem sure, if naturalised, to be win of the season) are by no means encapped many times more for Germany.

Christian Brandel explains why this is On the evening of his final day at a distinct possibility rather than a mere Sandwich he drove off to London for a pro-am tournament for the benefit of

in ice hockey and basketball. Why shouldn't it be possible in volleyball if we put our minds to it? "Our contacts with the powers that be

Maybe he will not be on his own in are at least as good as those of officials. All we need to do is

to do is to clear up the political backs ground." The two 27 and 23 and play for SV Lohhof, runness-up in the stakes. They ship have both played unofficially Germany in three fixtures with a Japanese student selection. Due to the hard work of the US girls one of student these three encounters was unexpectedly won 31, and their American ex-(Protot eps) perience really did

simply better motivated when they know the two US girls are playing alongside them," says Brandel.

It would not be the only such arrangement in German volleyball. Marina Staden, who emigrated to Germany from the Soviet Union, went on to become a mainstay of the German national team.

The idea of naturalising the two American girls is far from unrealistic. Janet Baler is of German extraction and has said she is prepared to assume German nationality.

Volleyball officials have certainly given thought to the opportunities that might then arise. Could Miss Baier qualify for the European championships or the Olympic Games?

"No problem," Brandel answers without a pause for thought. "They would have to have played last for the United States three years beforehand to qualify for the

European or world championships.
"This requirement is one they will both fulfil by 1983, a European championship and pre-Olympic year in which we hope to qualify for the Olympic tournament."

There is little likelihood of chief coach Andrzej Niemczyk not selecting either of the two girls if given the chance.

"On this issue it is up to my bosses to take the next step," he says in shaky German (he hails from Poland). "But if they were to give me either Janet Baier or Terry Place I would certainly use

After a moment's thought he adds: They may all say we stand no chance against the GDR and Bulgaria, but that is just not true. All I need is the two US girls as Germans."

Maybe he recalled what Regina Vossen, 18-year-old youngest member of the national team, had to say after the 3-1 victory over the Japanese student selec-

"Normally your nerves are pretty bad in a game like that. But it was enormously reassuring to feel that you had a teammate who knew what she was doing, who could really play volleyball."

Hans-Jürgen Schott

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July: 1981)

